WEATHER INDICATIONS.

SHOWERS TONIGHT, FAIR SUNDAY; VARIABLE WINDS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

HAVE YOU STARTED THE STORY?

If Not, Now Is the Time. It Might Be a Good Plan to Loan the Papers Containing the Story to Your Neighbor.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1899. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

USES HOT WORDS

RHODES CHARGES TREASON IN THE ASSEMBLY.

VERY EXTRAORDINARY SCENE

ASSERTS MEMBERS ACCEPTED TRANSVAAL BRIBES.

NO BOER OUTBREAK AS YET

BRITISH FEARS ARE AGAIN DISCOUNTED.

London, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, today, says there was an extraordianry scene in the assembly Friday, during the debate on the registration of voters' bill. Cecil Rhodes, who hitherto has deprecated the possibility of hostilities, repeated the statement that several members had accepted money for electioneering purposes from the Transvaal government, with which England is now on the verge of war.

The statement created a great impression.

Later, speaking on the same bill, Mr. Rhodes pointedly indicated that some of the members were practically guilty of treason, that they were "supporters of a ministerial party who lived entirely on offal" and were "nothing more than political scavangers."

He called on the premier to hold these in check.

The departure of more officers for the Cape and the denial of the Portuguese minister that Great Britain is to take Delagoa Bay are the only developments in the Transvaal situation this morning.

NOT REASSURING.

The cabinet ministers have left town. Their action yesterday evokes nothing noteworthy in the way of comment. The expectation that their meeting would be followed by a border outbreak has, so far, been unfilled, though the news from Johannesburg tells of unrest that is not assuring.

In spite of the Portuguese minister's denial, there is good reason to believe Great Britain will lease Delagoa Bay. The most notable of the officers who sailed today was Major General French. A number of staff officers, special service officers and war correspondents accompanied him.

A PRO-BOER VIEW.

Cape Town, Sept. 23.—The Ons Land, the Afrikander bund organ, commenting on the British cabinet meeting, heads its article: "More demands; more troops; more dum-dum bullets." It says there is no casus belli, but that the British troops on the border are likely to make one, and hopes the Afrikanders' protest will be heeded before it is too late. At a meeting of forty-eight progressive members of the assembly yesterday evening resolutions were passed deprecating encouraging the Transvaal, pledging the imperial government the strongest support.

A FEELING OF UNREST.

Johannesburg, Sept. 22.—(Delayed in transmission).—The feeling of unrest here has not abated. There is more rowdyism and street barricading is proceeding.

NO WORD OF EXPEDITION.

Manila, Sept. 23.—4:45 p. m.—No information has been received from the naval expedition at Subig Bay.

The Filipinos have not made good their offer to surrender the American prisoners and they have not sent an officer to meet Major General Otis, as promised.

Nothing further has been heard from the rebel officers who conferred with General MacArthur, recently, and returned to their own lines.

Chief Signal Officer Thompson has gone on a two weeks' tour of inspection of the service of all the southern islands.

MURDERED MAN WELL KNOWN.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 23.—Frank Leiden, who was killed at the city opera house in Chattanooga last night by Actress Julia Morrison, was known in private life as Frank Leidenheimer. He was born in New Orleans, thirty-eight years ago, and was a member of a prominent family here. He has been stage manager for E. H. Southern, Thomas Keene, Edwin Arden and Frohman.

INCREASE GRANTED.

Montgomery, W. Va., Sept. 23.—Two collieries on New river granted five cents advance to the miners today. Eight hundred miners returned to work. It is now believed that a majority of the operators in that district will grant a similar increase on Monday.

FEUDIST SHOT IN THE BACK.

Middlesboro, Ky., Sept. 23.—"General" Sowder, son of Council-Sowder, of Middlesboro, and a noted leader of the Sowder-Turner feud, which raged ten years ago around Middleboro, and in which so many men were killed, was shot through the back from ambush last night near his home. His enemy is believed to be one of the Turners and the feud is likely to be revived.

GATHERED IN THE COURTS.

SUIT TO SET ASIDE ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.

Moellering Bros. & Millard Sue William Hilker and His Bondsmen and Attorneys.

In the circuit court today B. F. Harper, attorney for Moellering Bros. & Millard, commenced a sensational suit against William F. Hilker, E. V. Emrick, S. M. Hench, John B. Kelley and Charles Falk. The suit is for alleged frudulent conveyance of property. The complaint states that Hilker has turned over to the other men named as defendants all his property for the purpose of defrauding plaintiffs and others who are creditors of Hilker. The gentlemen named are bondsmen for Hilker and it is understood that he turned over to them his property to guarantee his bond and attorneys' fees.

GUARDIAN RESIGNS.

Jacob Auer has resigned as guardian of Edward Felger, who is adjudged to be of unsound mind, and Simon Freistroffer has made application to be appointed guardian to succeed Mr. Auer.

FILES A DEMURRER.

Chas. W. Kuhne and W. & E. Leonard, attorneys for defendant in the damage suit of Sophia Tons vs. Anna Kucher, files a demurrer in which they contend that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to make a good cause for action.

NOTES.

Judge O'Rourke granted Enos Hannen judgment for $387.96 against Charles H. and Eliza E. Higgins.

In the case of George Wilson vs. Sarah J. Clutter et al., Judge Dawson has ruled that plaintiff must file bond for costs within ten days. This is the case in which Wilson brought suit to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment. He is a non-resident.

William Ferguson has sued Jennie Blackburn for $400 alleged to be due on account. Ryan & Ryan are plaintiff's attorneys.

John C. Cain, trustee of the estate of Daniel Nestel, deceased, filed his final report and was discharged.

J. D. Morgan, guardian of Rosa McDowell and other children, was granted permission to sell his wards' real estate, and Judge O'Rourke issued an order for the sale.

Max Baumgartner, through his attorney, F. H. Kleekamp, filed an application to adopt Minnie Reamer, who is the complaining witness against William Hilker.

OTIS REPORTS FIGHTING.

Washington. Sept. 23.—General Otis has cabled the following account of the insurgents attack on the railway tracks near Angeles:

"Manila, Sept. 23.—Adjutant General, Washington: Insurgents succeeded in derailing section of train yesterday a short distance from Angeles. Then made attack on railway guards; result, Captain Perry, quartermaster, slightly wounded in arm; Private Charles Ziemans, hospital corps, killed; Private Sam Steele, Seventeenth infantry, severely wounded; Civilian Charles S. Price, slightly wounded and unknown civilian killed. Insurgents driven, leaving six dead in their tracks and troops immediately sent in pursuit. Otis."

IOWANS SAIL FOR HOME.

Washington, Sept. 23.—General Otis cables the war department today that the Senator sailed yesterday from Manila with the Iowa volunteers.

W. H. Harkins, of Portland, is in the city on a business trip.

PULL IT WIDE OPEN

OHIO REPUBLICANS BEGIN THE CAMPAIGN.

GREAT RALLY HELD IN AKRON

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND IN ATTENDANCE.

ROOSEVELT THE BIG CARD

ROUGH RIDER DECLARES FOR EXPANSION.

Akron, Ohio, Sept. 32.—The republican state campaign was opened here today with one of the largest crowds known in the history of politics in Ohio.

The advance guard, which arrived last night, was swelled at an early

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

hour this morning by strangers coming in on early morning trains, so that when the large delegations from the city arrived about noon, the town was already well filled. The special trains bearing the crowds from Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Canton and Youngstown added 20,000 more and it is thought there were 50,000 visitors in Akron.

Judge Nash arrived from Columbus at 7 o'clock this forenoon, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Babcock, Col. Charles Dick, Secretary of State Kinney, Auditor of State Guilbert, and Hon. H. M. Daugherty, who was hi sleading opponent for the nomination before the Columbus convention.

TEDDY ARRIVES.

Governor Roosevelt and his escort, the Tippecanoe club, of Cleveland, did not arrive until after 12 o'clock. An immense crowd greeted them at the station and the party was taken to the Hotel Buchtel.

From here Judge Nash, Governor Roosevelt, Senator Hanna, Colonel Dick an dother distinguished guests went to the Elks club rooms, where they ate dinner with the newspaper men.

This was an entirely non-partisan affair. Afterwards Nash and Roosevelt received the college delegations, of which there were several large delegations present from Oberlin college, Western Reserve university, Ohio State university and other institutions.

The parade moved at 2 o'clock. It was in six divisions and in charge of Capt. A. Wagoner, as grand marshal.

A GREAT PARADE.

There were 15,000 men in the line. The most conspicuous features were the escorts of Colonel Roosevelt and Judge Nash, the one the veterans of the Spanish-American war and the other of veterans of the civil war. The meeting was held at Grace park, within whose confines fully 75,000 people gathered, only a small portion of whom could get within range of the voices of the speakers.

Judge N. D. Tibballs presided. President Ira Priest, of Buchtel college, offered prayer, and the Columbus Glee club of 100 voices sang. Judge Nash was the first speaker.

CANDIDATE NASH'S SPEECH.

After alluding to the republican victory of 1896 and attributing prosperity to the last tariff law, the speaker said the democrats were continuing to demand, as had been done by the democrats in Ohio. He believed the republicans in the state of President McKinley would take no backward step on that question. Continuing, he said:

"There is another very important matter with which the republican party and its policies has had much to do within the last two and one-half years. Our foreign markets have been enlarged and our foreign commerce has been increased. We believe this to be absolutely necessary for the present and future prosperity of the country. The policy of the republican party is to strengthen and make larger the foreign market for our goods. It is very much in earnest in this matter. We are just as zealous in this cause as we ever were in saving our home market for Americans. This we propose to do, even if it requires that government assistance shall be given to our shipping so that our wares may sail the world over under our own flag. This we will do, even if it involves the construction of the Nicaraguan canal by our own government. This we will do, even if it demands that our flag shall never be hauled down in islands lawfully acquired by the valor of our soldiers and sailors.

THERE IS NO IMPERIALISM.

"The democrats bravely shouted at Zanesville, 'We are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States.' Who in the world is in favor of it? Imperialism is the power, authority or character of an emperor. I know of no imperialist in this broad land. I know of no man in it who desires to change the spirit or character of this great republic as it was handed down to us by our fathers. Even those who believe that it is a wise policy to retain possession of the islands which have come to us as a part of the victory which we won over Spain do not wish to establish an empire in them or anything akin to an empire. All they desire is to carry to their inhabitants the same enlightenment and the same civilization which we enjoy. When they are prepared for it, it is purposed, when congress shall act, to give them a government free in character and guaranteeing to them the sacred rights which we cherish."

AS TO TRUSTS.

After dwelling upon the growth of trusts, he said the republican and democratic parties in Ohio stood upon an equality on that issue, each having denounced trusts in its platform. He said:

"Undoubtedly new and careful and wise legislation will be required both upon the part of congress and state legislatures to regulate and prevent evils which may emanate from large corporations. Such legislation we can safely entrust to the men of the republican party. In all times past they have shown themselves more capable than the men placed in congress and in our legislatures by the democrats."

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.

At the conclusion of Judge Nash's speech, Governor Roosevelt was introduced. He spoke in part as follows:

GEORGE ALDSON NASH.

"Our opponents seek to make their points by denouncing trusts and expansion. In both cases they occupy a purely destructive attitude. They advocate nothing constructive. The democratic party with that fatal facility it has shown for many years in appearing at every recurring presidential election as the enemy of the business man, and above all, of the workingman, now once more comes to the front as the champion of the forces that tell for economic destruction. They denounce the trusts, but the measures they propose against them are purely political, are not economic, not remedial. They strive sion, and trusts that the passion thus sion, and trusts that th passion thus inflamed will overcome sound judgment. They propose either no remedy, or else they propose remedies so absurd and so vicious that they would ten-fold aggravate all existing evils. Mr. Bryan has developed a visionary scheme of national supervision, a scheme of extreme centralization which would be unworkable at present and which might cause great havoc to industry, if so much as the attempt was made to put it into effect. We propose to meet the problem in the only way it can be met, by cool and careful study, by finding out what the facts are and then by exhausting every legitimate power, legislative, administrative

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

OUR OWN LAWTON

THE GREAT WARRIOR WRITES TO A COMRADE.

SOME FACTS OF HIS LIFE

HE CLAIMS FORT WAYNE AS HIS HOME.

GREETING TO OLD COMRADES

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE GENERAL.

Throughout the country there has been a deal of misunderstanding concerning the history of Major General Henry W. Lawton the man. His military career is so illustrious as to be well known. Not so his private life. For instance, many newspaper

GENERAL HENRY W. LAWTON.

stories declare he is an incorrigible bachelor who never had a love affair in his life. This was all very well until the dispatches from Manila told of the heroism of the general's young son on the firing line. Then the story had to be revised and was when the dispatches later recited Mrs. Lawton's bravery under fire around Manila. Here in Fort Wayne General Lawton is well known and well remembered by many citizens, especially his comrades in the civil war. But there has been some vagueness of information about him outside his brilliant military career. A. S. Covell, of Sion S. Bass post, G. A. R., of this city, and a former comrade of General Lawton, wrote him for information and has received the following letter, which will be of general interest:

"Headquarters First Division, Eighth Army Corps, Manila, Philippine Islands, Aug. 8, 1899.—A. S. Covell, Fort Wayne, Ind.: My dear Comrade—Your favor of June 19th has just been received and I hasten to assure you of my sincere appreciation of the kindly feeling which you express for me from yourself, as well as from the comrades you represent. If it has been my good fortune in my efforts to perform my whole duty since the commencement of our war with Spain to earn the good opinion and admiration of my friends and comrades of the civil war, it is a sufficient and ample recompense for all the effort it has cost me. There are no people in the world who can better judge of the merits of a soldier than those who fought from '61 to '65 and none whose good opinion I appreciate more highly.

Concerning the proposition which you refer to, to raise money for the purpose of making some substantial expression of your appreciation of my work, I beg to assure you that your good opinion and good wishes are all that I desire and trust that my friends will not burden themselves further. At the same time I beg to assure you of my heartfelt appreciation of your efforts in that direction.

"In reply to your inquiries concerning my birth place, residence, early life, etc., the following I think will cover all the facts you desire to know:

"My father resided in Fort Wayne, Indiana, long before I was born, he having come to Indiana at the time of the building of the Wabash and Erie canal; I was born, however, on the 17th day of March, 1843, at Manhattan, in the state of Ohio. Manhattan, now a suburb of Toledo, is the point near which the canal entered Lake Erie. Later my parents resided in Maumee City, Ohio, and it is there my first recollections began. I attended the primary schools at that place and at the age of seven years my father went to California, and I, with my mother, moved to Loraine county, Ohio; two years later, my father having returned from California, I went with him to the west, remaining something more than a year in Iowa and about one year in Missouri. In 1858 my father returned to Fort Wayne and I entered the Fort Wayne Methodist Episcopal college as a student. Since that time Fort Wayne has been my home. I remained at college until the breaking out of the war in April, 1861, when I enlisted in a company organized by Captain W. P. Segur, which became part of the Ninth Indiana volunteers. At the close of my term of service in that regiment I returned to Fort Wayne and immediately re-enlisted with Captain O. D. Hurd, whose company became part of the Thirtieth Indiana volunteers. At the close of the war I returned to Fort Wayne as colonel of that regiment, entered the office of Judge Ninde (Ninde & Taylor) to read law. In the summer of 1866 at the solicitation of Judge Ninde I left his office to take a law course at Harvard university, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. I was a student at that institution when I received an appointment in the regular army, which I accepted.

"As I was appointed to the army from the state of Indiana and as I was at the time a citizen and resident of Fort Wayne, my military service should not affect my residence or citizenship, and I still remain a resident of Fort Wayne and a citizen of that state. I have a letter before me from G. W. Boerger, secretary of Harmony lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., dated Fort Wayne, Indiana, February 24th, 1899, in which the following occurs:

"'I have a book before me in which you signed the constitution on the night of your initiation, and it reads, H. W. Lawton, residence, Fort Wayne, Ind., age, 21, occupation, soldier, date, March 24th, 1864. This makes you the oldest living member, etc.'

"So, you will observe, I was a citizen of Fort Wayne at the time of reaching my majority. The army register shows me as appointed from Indiana and there is on file in the adjutant general's office various statements made by myself at different times, whenever my grade in the army has been changed, each of which reads, 'residence, Fort Wayne, Indiana.' I am also, as you know, a member of Sion S. Bass post, G. A. R., and I am also a member of Summit City lodge, F. & A. M., having joined that fraternity I believe the same year that I joined Harmony lodge of Odd Fellows, to-wit, 1864.

"I have never wavered in my allegiance to the state of Indiana and have never for a moment contemplated a change of residence. Fort Wayne, Indiana, is the only place where I could legally cast a vote or where I could have voted at any time since I attained my majority.

"I was married to Mary Craig near Louisville, Ky., in 1881; we have four children, one boy and three girls, all in good health and doing finely. I think you will find my name in a book giving a history of Allen county. I think this gives you all the information you desire and answers all your questions.

"I take great interest in the reunions of our old regiments and keep posted as well as I can concerning my old comrades. I have, therefore, heard of the death of many of them and feel often that the time is close at hand when I, too, must join the great majority as they go marching along.

"I saw a great deal of Hathaway when I was living at Washington. We were great friends and met frequently.

"Remember me very kindly to the other members of your committee, particularly to Captain Whittiker, and also to all other of my comrades and to any of my friends whom you may know or who may inquire about me, and believe me, that I sincerely appreciate the good will and good opinion of you all.

"Sincerely and fraternally yours,

"H. W. Lawton,

"Major General U. S. Vols."

WILL HEAR EVIDENCE.

Referee Chapin has fixed Wednesday, September 27, as the date for hearing the evidence in opposition to the discharge of David W. Bitner from his indebtedness under the bankruptcy act. The objection was filed by Moellering Bros. & Millard.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bond have returned from their wedding tour.

Mrs. O. C. Peterson, formerly Miss Florence Felts, of this city, is the guest of Mrs. Whiteleather, of South Harrison street. Mrs. Peterson's husband is a prominent Chicago attorney.

While rolling an iron hoop Friday, the little daughter of E. J. Hartzell, living north of the city, got a fragment of metal in her eye. It scaled from the hoop and entered the eye with much force, producing much pain. Dr. K. K. Wheelock removed the offending substance.

FEES BIG ENOUGH.

TO PAY THE FINES AND COSTS AGAINST HIM.

BOB SHIRLEY'S NEAT SCHEME

SHIRLEYITES' TROUBLES WILL COST THEM NOTHING.

HAVE CLAIMED THEIR FEES

ANTI-SHIRLEYITES APPEAL TO CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. Robert B. Shirley up to the present time appears to have away the best of it in the factional fight which has been waging at Shirley City. He has been fined once or twice and so has his friend, Alex Baker, but it appears now that after the difficulties are all ended, if they ever are, all his troubles will have cost the Hon. Robert not a cent. Friday in Justice France's court Alex Baker was fined $1 and costs, and Albert Balsinger and Clarence Thomas, two anti-Shirleyits, were not satisfied and decided to appeal, but Shirley advised his friend, Alex Baker, to settle and 'Squire France figured up the costs, making a total expense to Baker of about $13. The docket was stayed by Mr. Shirley.

After this was done, Shirley, Baker and four other Shirleyites, who had been called as witnesses, went to Justice France and put in a claim of two days' fees in the cases against Balsinger and Thomas. The per diem and mileage for each man amounted to $5.20 in each case. For six witnesses this meant $31.20 fees charged against Balsinger and the same sum charged against Thomas, a total of 62.40. When the appeal bonds were prepared the defendants, Balsinger and Thomas, for the first time knew of the big costs assessed against them, a total of $47 in each case. To get even they claimed fees in the case against Baker, but it was too late. He had stayed the docket. In no case were the fine and costs more than $15 and the total for the three cases does not exceed $42. Thus have Shirley and his friends claimed enough in witness fees to pay the fines and costs against them, but there is a small sum left which can be used if there are any more fines assessed against the Shirleyites.

The Thomas and Balsinger cases go up to the circuit court, and more costs will accrue, and as Shirley will have numerous witnesses on hand, all of whom will claim their fees, it appears that the Shirleyites will accumulate a neat surplus for future use, providing, of course, that the circuit court sustains France's decision.

LEADS OTHER APPLICANTS.

Harry S. Davis, presman at the Freie Presse office, applied for a position in the printing department of the government about a year ago and was among those who passed through an examination recently. Yesterday Mr. Davis received notice from Washington that he stood at the head of the class, his percentage being greater than any of the others, and that he should hold himself in readiness to report at Washington in the near future, ready to assume a position that had been assigned to him. He will probably be called to the capital about December 1. Harry served a pressman's apprenticeship in The Sentinel office, where he was employed for a number of years before assuming his present position.

GREAT STOCK OF GOLD.

New York, Sept. 23.—The stock of gold coin in the New York sub-treasury is now $127,000,000. This is said to be larger than any previous holdings of gold in thirty years.

THE RINGLEADER CAPTURED.

London, Sept. 23.—The ringleader of the band of highwaymen who stole the sum of £12,000 September 12, while in transit to a large bank in this city, has been arrested.

RAINS DO GREAT DAMAGE.

Sebastopol, Sept. 23.—Torrential rains have done great damage to houses here and the vineyards and orchards in the vicinity have been devastated. Communication is interrupted with many points.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Diederich C. Lampe and Katie Jost.
Dallas Trovey and Mary Michaels.

RISING BREAST

And other painful and serious ailments which so many mothers suffer, can be avoided by the use of "MOTHER'S FRIEND." This remedy is a God-send to women, because it carries them through their most critical ordeal with perfect safety and no pain. No woman who uses "MOTHER'S FRIEND" need fear the suffering and danger of child-birth—for it robs this ordeal of its horror and insures safety to mother and child. Our book, "Before Baby is Born," is worth its weight in gold to every woman, and will be sent free in plain envelope by Bradfield Regulator Company, Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1899.

TONIGHT.

Volunteers of America Religious services in a tent on Wells street. Lodges—Queen Esther No 324, D. of R.; Rathbone Sisters.

Sufficient light to distinguish clearly the brand of harmony prevailing in republican circles in Ohio is shown by Governor Bushnell's refusal to attend the opening of the campaign at Akron today, and his intention of bolting the Nash ticket. Judge Nash refused to hold an appointive office under Governor Bushnell last year for the reason, publicly announced, that the governor had opposed Mr. Hanna's senatorial candidacy. There is nothing to wonder at, on the whole, in the story that President McKinley will probably make a few speeches as he passes through Ohio on his way from Chicago.

The Brooklyn Eagle hoists its banner and proclaims itself in the following platform, which is a good one: "The Eagle in its capacity of a religious newspaper—and it prints more religious news than any other paper in the country—would suggest that the preaching of the gospel is what the people desire and need this winter. A curious old Cambridge professor remarked in the seventeenth century that there was nothing so productive of atheism as 'the evaporation of religion into the doctrine thereof,' and we are inclined to agree with him. No Briggs controversy, no McGiffert trial, no Whitsitt discussion, no incense burning advocacy, no ritulistic or anti-ritualistic preaching will satisfy plain men and women who have burdens to bear and sorrow to meet. It would seem as if more preaching of religion and less preaching about religion was what was needed."

If there has been any wanton or heedless desecration of church property by American soldiers in the Philippines, we have no doubt that the war department will promptly take measures to prevent its recurrence and to punish those guilty of the offense. We have great doubt, however, that this charge can rightly be sustained against our troops. That some injury has been done to the churches and other ecclesiastical buildings during the war in the Philippines was inevitable. They are the most conspicuous and most substantial buildings on the islands and in every village the church is a sort of citadel, frequently occupied as such by the Spanish troops in former wars and usually the centre of attack and defense. It is quite likely that in the recent operations against the insurgents some of the churches have been utilized for military purposes, and this may involve a certain measure of apparent disrespect, that a reverent mind would regard as desecration. That it was intentional or conscious disrespect we do not believe. Such a thing would be unlikely among American soldiers or under the command of American officers.

It looks as if Canada were trying to set up a Monroe doctrine of her own within the empire. Her instigation of the British colonial office to disallow the Jamaican treaty because it discriminated against Canadian trade was not merely prompted by business interests, but by the feeling against British interference in the assumed Canadian sphere of influence on this continent. There is no doubt that this feeling has grown stronger in recent years. No matter how willing the colonial office would be to sell or trade Jamaica, Canadian opposition would be exerted to the point of rebellion in order to prevent it. The same feeling compelled the appointment of four Canadians on the Anglo-American joint high commission. It was thought that Great Britain had no right to come over here and rule the negotiations, although we can't recognize Canada at all in the matter. Probably our neighbors have taken a leaf from our book.

The women have a grievance at Washington, if late reports are reliable. It is said that, quietly and without concert of action, the number of women clerks in the government departments is being lessened. This is done by supplying the vacancies, when they occur, with those of the other sex. It is purely a business proceeding; gallantry gives place to business in it. Men are preferred on the ground of their superior reliability. The women are intelligent and industrious to an extent fully equal, if not superior, to men, but gallantry comes in to relieve them of work. They cannot be ordered about as men are; they have to be considered when the darker work is being given out to do; it is difficult to deal with women as peremptorily. Such are the reports said to come from the heads of bureaus, but there may be an exaggeration in the statement of those who suffer from changes made. No prejudice against the sex is asserted in the case; it is solely a question of effectiveness in department labor.

COUNTY COUNCILS AGAIN.

[Indianapolis News.]

The papers in all parts of the state are reporting with interest the proceedings of the county councils in dealing with estimates for the coming year's expenditures. In most cases the councils are "cutting and slashing," to use the favorite words of the headlines. The county officers, who were, in considerable numbers, opposed to the county reform legislation, have, in numerous instances, made excessive estimates, perhaps in the hope of discrediting the reform; perhaps in the hope of getting larger allowances. One feature of the estimates in nearly every office that is striking is the great amount of stationery required to keep things going. Stationery is a wonderfully flexible term. Like charity, it may be made to cover a multitude of sins. And there is a shrewd suspicion that in many cases it does.

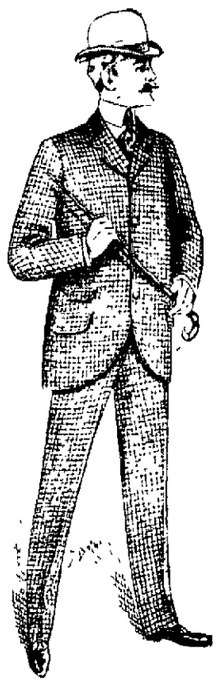
Some county officers urge that it is practically impossible to foresee what amounts they will require of various blanks, supplies and services, and that, therefore, they must make large estimates. But the councils are wisely taking the view that it is better appropriations for supplies should be too small than too large. There is a tendency among public officers to spend "all that the law allows" in every case. They usually look on a man that turns back any part of an appropriation into the treasury as giving evidence of weakness. It is so easy to spend other people's money, and especially the money of the people as a whole.

The county councils, therefore, are doing well in scrutinizing every estimate and every demand for an appropriation for a specific purpose. When they are through with the work, it is going to be interesting to compare results in the various counties and parts of the state. The statistics ought to be of great value in the future. People in one county will not look with much toleration on officers and council that make their county's expenses much greater than those of other counties of similar population and resources.

The work of the councils so far is justifying the reform legislation. At the same time we must bear in mind that the present councils are not a perfect test of the law. The members of these councils have been appointed by the circuit judges of the state. The councils hereafter will be elected. Whether we shall get as good men, as able and conscientious men, for the councils by election as we have by appointment remains to be seen. The office is one of dignity and great usefulness. The pay attached to it is so small that it will not attract men that seek office for what there is in it. For these reasons we shall hope that men of genuine civic zeal and public interest may always be secured for the councils.

We are Ready With Advance Styles in Men's

Fall Clothing



There is character in every suit we show for Men's Fall wear, character that at once displays itself in the correct style, the thorough workmanship, the elegant materials, the perfect fit and the tailor-like hang of every garment. There is a large variety of suits to select from. Many of the styles are made expressly for us. Every stylish shape, every new shade and combination of colors is shown. Our prices are always the lowest.

$5 will buy a Fair Suit.

$8 50 will buy a Medium Grade.

$15 will buy a Suit good enough for anybody.

Lots of other prices, but the above are prices for three leaders. We can't tell you half about our suits here. What you want is what we aim to keep. We have been making clothing a study for years.

Fall Headgear.

Handling Hats—and headgear generally—in great quantities, as we do, we have established relations direct with the manufacturers—thus saving for the patrons of our house the average 25 per cent. profit of the jobbers from whom alone the ordinary retailer must buy his goods.

Our "Howard" $3 Hats

Are the usual $4.00 kinds of exclusive hatters—they appear in both Derby and Fedora styles—all the new Fall blocks. All the newest shades.

Our Men's $2 00 and $1.50 Hats come in the same shades and shapes and are quite as good values in proportion to the price you pay. We can save you from 50 cents to $1.00 on every hat you buy—if you will but buy it here.

LEHMAN'S CLOTHING HOUSE

No. 34 and 36 Calhoun Street.

MAY COME HERE.

FORT WAYNE HAS A CHANCE TO SECURE THE

TRAINMEN'S HEADQUARTERS

THE LOCAL MEMBERS STILL WORKING FOR IT.

A COMMITTEE CALLS ON THE

SECRETARY OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The members of the Fort Wayne Lodge of Railway Trainmen have not given up the idea that Fort Wayne can get the trainmen's headquarters, which are to be moved from Peoria, Ill., as soon as a new home has been chosen. There have been intimations that Cleveland was certain to get the lodge's headquarters, but this appears to be a canard.

There are almost 600 lodges in the country and each of them must cast a vote before the matter is finally determined. There is one strong objection to Cleveland which cannot be overcome and as long as this objection stands the local trainmen believe the headquarters will not go to the Forest City. At the last convention P. H. Morrissey, grand master, and other officers stated that they much preferred to be located in a town of 50,000 than in one four or five times as large and there have been many expressions favorable to Fort Wayne by members of lodges in other cities.

Friday a committee of four trainmen visited John B. Monning, secretary of the Commercial club, and explained matters to him. The committee was desirous of knowing whether or not the Commercial club would offer any inducement for the headquarters to be moved to Fort Wayne. The committee was of the opinion that a proper offer would certainly land P. H. Morrissey and his assistants in Fort Wayne. Should Cleveland be the only city in the contest against Fort Wayne the committee felt certain that Fort Wayne would get the headquarters. In the offices thirty-nine men are employed and there is more than $300,000 in the treasury of the lodge, $50,000 of which is always kept on deposit subject to check.

Secretary Monning said he believed that the Commercial club would do a great deal to bring the headquarters to Fort Wayne and arranged with the committee to attend the next meeting of the business men on the evening of October 1 and bring the matter officially before the club.

Members of the committee said that if Fort Wayne was selected and the headquarters moved before the next annual convention there was every indication that hereafter conventions of the order would be held in this city There was a big sentiment at the last convention in favor of moving the headquarters into some centrally located city and thereafter hold the conventions at the headquarters. At the last convention there were over 500 delegates and as the grand lodge remains in session ten days or more this means a great deal for a city the size of Fort Wayne. The local trainmen are very anxious to have the assistance of business men in their efforts to bring the headquarters to the city and there is no doubt now but that the Commercial club will offer some inducement for them to come here.

AMONG THE PLAYERS.

Little Irene Myers, that brilliant young star who made such a favorable impression on local theatre-goers in this city recently, has been secured for a return engagement and will open at the Masonic Temple Monday evening for five nights and four matinees. Several new plays have been added to her repertoire since last here and many new specialties will be introduced. The management also announce that a limited number of ladies will be admitted at half price if they secure their seats before 6 o'clock Monday evening. It has been decided to present as the opening bill Augustus Thomas' very successful comedy-drama, "The Burglar." "The Burglar" is a play on a somewhat different order than the usual offering and is said to be one of the most interesting as well as attractive dramas of the present day. One of the principal scenes of this strong play arises from the sudden appearance of a little tot before the astonished eyes of the burglar busily gathering up his plunder to depart, and his senses almost bereft by the little innocent's startling exclamation, "Don't be afraid, Mr. Burglar, I won't hurt you," sends a flood of reminiscences through his brain, bringing back visions of childhood and happy youth before his first temptation. No play ever written is better calculated to stir up the emotions and moral teachings than Mr. Thomas' celebrated play "The Burglar."

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

The Ed. F. Davis mammoth "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be the bill at the Masonic Temple theatre Saturday evening, September 30. There will also be a special matinee for ladies and children.

NOTES.

"The King of the Opium Ring" will be presented at the Temple Monday evening, October 2.

Willie Collier, the quaint comedian, in his latest New York success, "Mr. Smooth," is one of the most important attractions at the Masonic Temple, Saturday evening, October 7. Mr. Collier closes his New York engagement at the Manhattan theatre this evening owing to the inability of the management to cancel time previously booked.

TREE AND BIRD CULTURE.

GOVERNOR MOUNT PROCLAIMS ARBOR DAY.

The Day is Named When All Indianians Ought to Plant Some Sort of a Tree.

Governor Mount has set aside Friday, October 27, as Arbor and Bird day in Indiana in the following proclamation:

"To the sturdy pioneers of Indiana, especially, the rapid disappearance of our native forests is painfully apparent; indeed, there now remains but an infinitesimal fraction of the vast expanse of thickly-wooded hills, valleys and plateaus--God's first temples—that originally adorned this favored land of ours. The majestic oak, the stately walnut, the richly-crowned elm and other varieties of native trees have succumbed to the woodman's ax, and with them has gone the embracing vine that added so much to the picturesque beauty of the primitive forests. Much of this destruction was necessary to the accomplishment of an ideal civilization; much of it was wanton. While lamenting these conditions, our people should not hesitate or delay in applying a remedy—a substitute—to whatever extent that is practicable and possible. This may be accomplished, in some measure, by the general observation of at least one day of each year set apart for the planting of trees, shrubs and vines.

"It is meet and proper that the initiative should be taken by the pupils in our universities, colleges and common schools. It will constitute an important step in good citizenship—an object lesson in the responsibilities that must come with maturer life. No monument is more imposing than a stately tree, and he who plants it may watch its developement as a thing of life with which is associated a volume of precious memories. Therefore, conformably with a praiseworthy custom, I hereby designate Friday, October 27, 1899, as Bird and Arbor day, and hereby invoke the earnest co-operation of all citizens, especially those who are identified with the educational institutions of the state, for the dedication of the day aforesaid to the planting of trees, shrubs and vines, and for taking such action as may be deemed most practicable for the protection and fostering of our native birds."

OFF TO THE FAIRS.

Eleven head of magnificent imported horses owned by John H. Bass left the city over the Wabash this afternoon for a tour of the state fairs. They will be shown first at Springfield, Ill., and then at St. Louis. The animals are Cyldesdales and English hackneys.

UNCLE SAM STAMPS at Wolf & Dessauer and the Boston Store.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Trevey wish to express their gratitude to their many friends who rendered them kind assistance and extended expressions of condolence at the time of the sad and shocking death of their beloved liittle son, Gail.

G. Scheffler, the merchant tailor, of 43 West Main street, has returned home from a two months' visit to Germany and will be pleased to meet his friends and patrons at his place of business.

Buggies and Harness.
JOE W. BELL,
8-tf 11 & 13 Columbia St.

Get UNCLE S. trading stamps.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Plymouth Congregational church will be held at the church on Wednesday evening, October 4, 1899, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting any other business that may come before them.

By order of the board of trustees.
Aaron B. Howey, clerk.
Sept. 22, 1899. 22-t2

Get UNCLE S. STAMPS today.

Try The Sentinel want columns.

DO NOT OBJECT TO THE ROUTE.

THE WHITES WILL PERMIT SEWER TO CROSS FARM.

Went Over the Route With City Officials—News Gathered in the City Hall.

The board of public works will have no trouble in locating an outlet for the big intercepting sewer. Friday Messrs. Eggemann and McCracken, of the board of works, Engineers Randall and Goss and John W. White and Edward White drove over the route of the proposed sewer in the east end and the engineers explained to the Messrs. White where it would be necessary to cross their land. The Whites were satisfied with the proposed route and so notified the members of the board of public works. It was not anticipated that there would be any trouble from this source, but, nevertheless, the members of the board were greatly relieved when the Messrs. White had announced their decision.

HAYDEN AND HOUGH.

The controversy over the opening of Hayden street has not been settled. William Ninde, representing the Hayden street property owners, has made a search of the deeds in the recorder's office and finds that on June 13, 1871, Samuel Sinclair, a commissioner appointed by the court, transferred to the Pennsylvania Central railway for $1 all the lands between the Wabash right of way, Hanna street, the south line of Hough street and Francis street. Mr. Ninde says that this deed demonstrates that the Pennsylvania company has no authority to give away property which is already a street and is not included in the deed. He contends that the company owns only to the south line of Hough street and offers to the board of works to give up land which is already a street.

CITY HALL NOTES.

For two days Comptroller Berghoff has worn a smile so big that he could hardly travel through the corridors of the city building. He was keeping a secret and had a right to smile. Thursday he had become the proud papa of his ninth son and was too bashful to tell. The fact that Mr. Berghoff has nine sons and one daughter does not mean that he has deserted the cause of 16 to 1. Henceforth he will work harder than ever for the God-given ratio.

FEVER UNDER CONTROL.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Surgeon General Sternburg has received a dispatch from the acting chief surgeon at Havana, saying that there are no more new cases of yellow fever at Havana, and but two convalescent cases there. The indications are that the fever situation is under control.

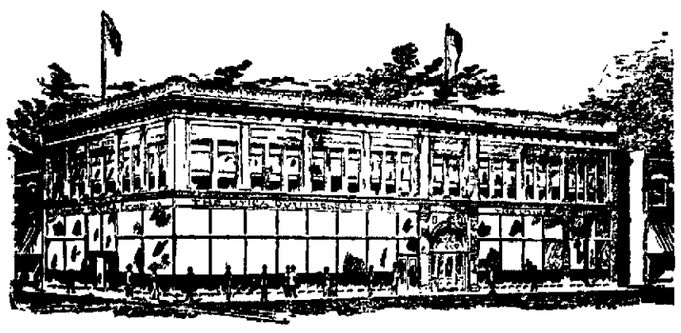
IN HANDSOME NEW QUARTERS.

THE SAM. PETE & MAX STORE AT DES MOINES.

Fort Wayne Firm Has the Largest and Handsomest Clothing House in the Western City.

The extensive business operations of Messrs. A. and I. Friedlich, proprietors of the Sam, Pete & Max store, are not confined to Fort Wayne alone. At Des Moines, Iowa, these gentlemen own one of the largest and finest clothing houses in the west. It has proven phenomenally successful and this evening their stock in that city will be moved into a handsome new building at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, which has just been erected by the enterprising proprietors.

The structure is owned by the Messrs. Friedlich and was designed solely for their business. It is thoroughly modern in style and construction, 66 feet in width and 133½ in length, with sixteen fine show windows for an attractive display of the stock. The Sentinel takes pleasure in presenting an illustration of the structure herewith.



The basement is lighted by Luxfer prisms, making it equal in point of advantage to an upper floor. This basement and the first floor are occupied by the Messrs. Friedlich, while the second floor is already rented for office purposes. The building is on the finest corner in the city and the manager, Mr. I. Friedlich, has a large force of men at work arranging the stock for the grand opening, which will occur October 2. A. Friedlich and family, of this city, will leave for Des Moines next week to be present at the opening.

The History

of music brings forward many curious and strange instruments.

There are thousands of ways in which man has learned to produce a harmony of sweet sounds, but in these days a piano does more to give pleasure to more people than any other one instrument.

A piano is always a good investment provided it is a good piano.

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The price is very moderate.

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120 CALHOUN ST.,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

DREYFUS MAY COME TO TEXAS.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 23.—J. H. S. Eteen, of Shreveport, La., arrived here yesterday from Rennes, France, where he has been visiting his sister. He brings information that Captain Alfred Dreyfus and Mme. Dreyfus, together with Mme. Bertha Morre, Lieutenant Max Rance-Morre, late of the French army, and Misses Ida and Emily Morre will come to San Antonio, and that Captain Dreyfus will spend the winter in this city for his health. Eteen's sister is at Rennes and is an intimate friend of Mme. Dreyfus. Dr. G. Morre, of this city, who is a son of Mme. Bertha Morre, confirms the story of his family's connection with Dreyfus. Mme. Dreyfus and Mme. Morre are first cousins. Eteen says that his mother, brother and two sisters are now packing up their effects preparatory to coming to America. They will make their home in San Antonio. He received a letter from his mother yesterday to this effect. He says he is not at liberty to divulge the information regarding the Dreyfus family, but says that Dreyfus will no doubt come to this city. Mme. Morre's influence being in that direction.

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"Carnegie's Road to Wealth."
"How $50 Made $500."
"Forecasts on the Market."

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MARKET NERVOUS.

OTHER BEAR FAILURES WERE HINTED AT.

SOME STEADYING INFLUENCES

IMPORTANT INTERESTS HAVE BEEN LARGE BUYERS.

THE MARKET CLOSED STRONG

A BETTER FEELING RULES ON WALL STREET.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Some nervousness was shown by wheat traders today. There were rumors of possible failures following the collapse of the big bear firm Thursday, and although all the concerns supposed to be involved were small, the reports affected the market to a certain extent. One small failure was reported. Prices for deferred futures were inclined toward a slightly lower level. Liverpool showed only ⅛@¼d advance, while Northwest receipts were large and world's shipments were expected to reach 7,250,000 bushels. Room traders were made the sellers, and some realizing was done.

Belief that important interests had been large buyers of late was prevalent, and acted as a steadying influence after the slight opening decline. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were 1,066 cars, compared with 1,007 cars last week and 1,091 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 156 cars, 2 of contract grade. December opened ¼c lower at 72⅝@72¾c, sold at 72½c and reacted to 72⅞@72¾c. There was considerable commission house buying of September, which opened ⅞c lower at 73⅜c, advanced to 73¾c and reacted to 73½c.

Corn was quiet and little easier than wheat. Some of yesterday's buyers were sellers today. The country was a moderate buyer. Receipts were 950 cars. December opened a shade lower at 30@30⅛c and eased off to 29⅞@30c.

Oats were dull and a little easier with other grains. Receipts were 329 cars. December opened a shade lower at 22⅝@22¾c and held at 22⅝c.

Provisions were quiet and firm. The hog market was strong, and a sharp advance was noted in provisions at Liverpool. January pork opened unchanged at $9.70 and held at that price. January lard opened unchanged at $5.52½. January ribs opened $5.12½, declined to $5.10 and sold at $5.12½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

WheatSept., 73⅛c; Dec., 72⅜@72½c; May, 74⅞@75c.

Corn—Sept., 34⅜c; Oct., 31⅞c; Dec., 29⅞c; Jan., 28⅞c; May, 30¼@30⅝c.

Oats—Sept., 22⅝@22¾c; Dec., 22⅝c; May, 23¾c.

Pork—Sept., $8.17; Oct., $8.17½; Dec., $8.32½; Jan., $9.72½@9.75.

Lard—Sept., $5.32½; Oct., $5.32½; Dec., $5.40; Jan., $5.52½.

Ribs—Sept., $5.15; Oct., $5.15@5.17½; Dec., $5.02½; Jan., $5.07½@5.10.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.12; Cash S. W., $1.11; Sept., $1.12; Oct., $1.10; Dec., $1.09.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Estimated receipts of hogs today, 13,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 3,335. Market steady. Mixed and butchers, $4.40@4.75; good heavy, $4.45@4.75; rough heavy, $4.20@4.30; light, $4.40@4.80.

Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market nominally steady.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Sept. 23.—The opening was quieter than for many days past and changes were smaller. Tobacco was up a point and Consolidated Gas down 1¼. Otherwise changes were fractional. A few of the low-priced internationals were heavy and Brooklyn Transit opened down ⅛, but quickly rallied. The Leather stocks were heavily dealt in, the common rising ½ and dropping back ⅜ and the preferred rising ⅝, but going down ¾ immediately. The tendency was upwards after the opening.

Realisations began in Brooklyn Transit, when the price reached 93½ and it fell to 91. Other local properties lost ground readily, Metropolitan Street Railway and Manhattan giving way a point and Consolidated Gas 2. Some pressure was evident in Sugar, American Tobacco and Tennessee Coal, the latter yielding 2½. Large fractions were clipped off the price of railways, the Grangers and Pacific leading the decline. Prices fell below last night. Scattered gains were established among the inconspicuous stocks. New York Air Brake rose 3, Chicago Great Northwestern debentures 2¼, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg 2 and Brooklyn Union Gas and Pullman 1¼. A better tone developed towards 11 o'clock and Metropolitan, Brooklyn Transit and Steel Hoop advanced slightly.

Prices had fallen to the lowest just before the appearance of the bank statement. They rallied a fraction on the increase in surplus reserves shown, but the rally was not maintained. Prices drifted downward without any very severe selling pressure. An effort was made to check the decline by bidding up Metropolitan to 201, but without avail.

Brooklyn Transit dropped to 88½ and the whole list to the lowest of the day. A final rally of a point in Brooklyn Transit and Sugar checked the decline, but the closing was rather easy with fractional net declines the rule.

Sales of stocks to noon, 318,425 shares.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Sept. 23.—Butter—Receipts, 3,629 pkgs; market quiet but steady; western creamery, 17@23c; fine creamery, 18½@22c; factory, 13¼@15½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,855 pkgs; market steady; large white, 10¾c; small white, 11¼@11⅜c; large colored, 11c; small colored, 11¼@11½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 6,652 pkgs; market steady; western ungraded at mark, 13@17c.

Sugar—Raw, barely steady; fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c; refined, quiet and steady; crushed, 5 11-16c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5 3-16c.

Coffee—Dull and easy; No. 7, 5 7-16c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Sept. 23.—Money on call easier at 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4¾@5½ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¼@4.85½ for demand and at $4.81¾@4.82 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.83@4.83½ and $4.86½@4.87; commercial bills, $4.80½@4.81; silver certificates, 58½@59½c; bar silver, 58⅝c; Mexican dollars, 47½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Sept. 23.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds strong; government bonds easier:

U. S. 2s registered	100¾
U. S. 3s registered	108⅝
U. S. 3s coupon	108⅝
U. S. 4s registered (new)	130
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	130
U. S. 4s registered (old)	111
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	113
U. S. 5s registered	112
U. S. 5s coupon	111¾

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Sept. 23.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserves, inc	$ 2,688,350
Loans, dec	17,866,500
Specie, dec	1,268,400
Legal tenders, dec	1,241,600
Deposits, dec	20,793,000
Circulation, inc	85,900

The banks now hold $2,963,700 in excess of the legal requirements.

LOCAL NEWS.

Alden E. Bennett, of Mt. Ayr, Iowa, is a visitor in the city on a business trip.

Dr. S. J. Derbyshire leaves this evening for Chicago to atend a series of medical and surgical clinics.

Mayor Scherer sent one train jumper to jail this morning. He was arrested by Detective Fuschober.

Mrs. McDaniel has been granted a permit to erect an addition on the dwelling on lot 5, DeGroff Nelson's addition; cost, $300.

Herman Michael goes to Rome City this evening to close his cottage and bring his family home for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Michael are among the last to depart from the pretty resort.

Mrs. Margaret Michaels and Mrs. Mary Long, who have been the guests of Mrs. Kappel, on East Washington street, left today for their homes in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kappel accompanied them as far as Chicago.

Frank B. Long will remove his stock of pianos from his present store at the corner of Washington and Calhoun streets, to the premises formerly occupied by S. L. Woods, at 115 Calhoun street. The corner store will be occupied by James Armstrong & Co.

Miss Minnie Huser Thursday evening was surprised by sixteen of her young friends, who came to remind her that it was the seventeenth anniversary of her birth. A most enjoyable evening was passed by the young ladies and gentlemen present and when they left all wished Miss Huser many happy returns of the day.

Bids were opened at 10:30 this morning in the office of Architect Riedel for the remodeling of the dwelling at the corner of Washington and Ewing streets, recently purchased by Dr. M. F. Schick. The lowest bidder for the carpenter work was Otto Bengs, there being a large number of bidders for the contract. The lowest bidder for the plumbing were Messrs. Jahn & Meyer.

SUNDAY WORSHIP.

SERVICES IN FORT WAYNE CHURCHES TOMORROW.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF PASTORS

UNION MASS MEETING IN THE AFTERNOON

AT THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE

SCHEDULE OF SERVICES AT VARIOUS CHURCHES.

The principal event in the Fort Wayne churches tomorrow will be a union mass meeting at 3 p. m. in the Baptist Tabernacle. Verling W. Helm, under appointment to Japan as national secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will address the meeting. An appropriate program, including special music, has been arranged. A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting is expected.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Railroad Young Men's Christian association will join in the union services at the Baptist Tabernacle at 3 p. m.

Salem Reformed church. Sunday school at 9:30; morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. The evening service will be in English. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Sermon to men at Bethany Presbyterian church Sunday evening, 7:30 o'clock, by Rev. W. A. Bodell; subject, "A Sure Detective." Morning services at 10:45.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: Holy communion, 8:00 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 10:45 a. m.; St. Andrew's chapel, South Wayne avenue, 4:30 p. m.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor—Services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m., subject, "How the Work Succeeded." Evening service, 7:30; Sabbath school, 9:30; young people's meeting, 7 p. m.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor—Subject of morning sermon, "A Rallying Message from Haggai." Evening service at 7:30; subject of sermon, "One Man Who Had Enough."

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Sermon subjects, morning, "Our Reasonable Service;" evening, "The Judgement." Z. A Harris, minister.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; morning subject, "Put Ye On the Lord Jesus Christ." Y. P. A. meeting at 6:45 p. m.; preaching at 7:45 p. m. J. H. Evans, pastor.

Simpson M. E. church—All services as usual tomorrow. At the evening service the pastor will read the concluding chapter of the series, "What Will You Do With Jesus? or, Before the Cock Crows." The subject of this chapter is "From the Coal Mine to the Pulpit."

Rev. Henry Llewellen will preach at the South Congregational church at 10:45 a. m. The pastor will speak in the evening on "The Urgency of Religion." Bible school, 9:30; Junior Endeavor, 3:00; senior Endeavor, 6:30; preaching, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. D. T. Williams, minister.

At the Plymouth Congregational church Rev. D. T. Williams, of the South Congregational church, will preach at 10:45 a. m. Sunday school and Christian Endeavor meetings at the usual hours. No evening service, but members are requested to attend the services at the South Congregational church.

The services at the Free Methodist church, on East Creighton avenue, for tomorrow will be as follows: Preaching at 10:30 and at 7:30 in the evening; Sabbath school at 3 o'clock. Rev. P. W. Botts, the pastor, who has just closed a very successful meeting near Monroeville, Ind., will fill the pulpit both morning and evening.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow conducted by the pastor—9:30, Sunday school; 10:30, sermon, Supt. V. Helm. This noble Christian gentleman soon sails for a foreign field to superintend mission work. 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., Junior League; 6:30 p. m., Epworth League; 7:30 p. m., sermon; subject, "False Standards." Music—Linden quartet.

At Westminster church there will be special services morning and evening. At 10:30 will be rally day service for the Sunday school. There will be addresses by the pastor and Superintendent Charles S. Bash, and exercises by the children under the direction of Mrs. Clarence Moore. The pastor will speak of the places he visited which are identified with the boyhood of Jesus. The church will be handsomely decorated. The children are expected to meet in the chapel at 10:00 a. m. At 7:30 p. m. there will be a discourse illustrated by the stereopticon on "Scenes and Experiences in Mediterranean Travel." The discourse will be illustrated by beautiful views taken by Dr. Leeper in his travels.

Baptist Tabernacle—Pastor Henson will preach at 10:45 and Mr. Verling W. Helm at 7:30. Men's mass meeting at 3. Baptism and special music at night.

There will be the regular meeting at the Y. W. C. A. Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Anna Philley will lead this service. Miss Shank, state secretary, will be present. Mrs. Prof. Miles will sing.

Lutheran church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets. C. F. W. Meyer, pastor. Sunday school, 9 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m., text, Luke 14, 1-11, "The Scriptural Doctrine of Sunday." Holy communion.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Public worship, with sermon, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning theme, "Christ Seeking and Finding;" evening theme, "The Measurement of Life." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; C. E., 6:30 p. m.

Immanuel Baptist church, corner Clinton and Holman streets, Rev. S. H. Cain, pastor—Sabbath services: 9:45 a. m., Sunday school, Dr. C. E. Heaton, superintendent; Mrs. Collins, teacher of adult class; 10:45 a. m., sermon by the pastor, "Filled With the Spirit;" 7:30 p. m., sermon, "Our Great High Priest."

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ services will be held tomorrow at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. At the morning hour the pastor will preach the first of a series of sermons on "The Hebrew Prophets," "Accused, Found Guilty, Condemned." Prof. Harshman will have charge of the music. P. J. Rice, minister.

Calvary U. B. church—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. This is the first quarterly meeting for this conference year and Presiding Elder Rev. J. W. Lower, of Sidney, Ohio, will be present and preach morning and evening. Communion at the morning service. J. W. Lake, pastor.

The congregation and friends of Trinity English Lutheran church, corner Wayne and Clinton streets, will have a service tomorrow morning appropriate to the reopening of their sanctuary. The Sunday school will be held at 9:30 a. m. and the Luther league at 7 p. m. On and after the first Sunday in October the school will meet at 2:30 p. m. and regular evening services will be resumed.

Christ's Evangelical (Gen. Syn. Eng.) Lutheran church, Webster and Jefferson streets, L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning, "The Holy Communion," reception of members, offering for apportionment; evening subject, "The Peace Offering," the third in the series on "The Four Great Levitical Offerings."

Trinity M. E. church, corner of Fourth and Cass streets. Preaching by the pastor, Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning: "The Test and Reward of Love." Evening: "Worldliness." There will be special music at the services. In the evening the choir will render "The Marvelous Work," from "Creation." Miss Jessie Drake will sing the obligato. At 9:30 the Sunday school will have special exercises, it being both rally and missionary day. Epworth League at 6:30.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m. (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets.—Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.—Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, assistant. Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children,s services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison.—Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; childrens mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets.—The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith.—Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel(in connection with St. Joseph's hospital).—Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw.—Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Your Own Interest Should Dictate

to buy your glasses there where the quality and fit is guaranteed to be absolutely correct. Remember, our glasses do all we claim, and if not we refund your money.

If you are looking for a

Watch, Clock, Ring,

or anything in a beautiful ladies' Watch Chain, come and see our elegant line.

8-day striking Clocks, $2 up. Parlor clocks, $4 up. Long watch chains, $1 up, Very fine chain, $2, worth $4. Wedding Rings, very fine, only $5. Ladies' Gold Watches, $10 up; worth $15. Other styles from $12 to $50.

J. L. SIEVERT,
Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler, 86 Calhoun Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. C. S. Ellenwood and daughter, of Montpelier, were in the city this morning.

Mrs. Charles E. Eyster, of Toledo, is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Peltier.

The opening reception of the Mulqueen dancing academy will be held next Thursday evening, Sept. 28.

Misses Agnes and Wanita Smith leave tonight for Van Wert, Ohio, for a visit with Miss Mae Carper.

Chris Newcomer, proprietor of the Harmon hotel, who has been ill for several weeks, is steadily improving.

Miss Stella Mossman returned today from Elmira and Chautauqua, N. Y., where she has been spending the summer with friends.

Mrs. Walter Dederick, of Logansport, will spend a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, of West DeWald street.

Secretary Burns, of the R. R. Y. M. C. A., will make a short address at the rally service at the Sunday school of the Trinity M. E. church tomorrow.

Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, will hold a meeting Sunday afternoon in Library hall. Several matters of business of importance to the order will be discussed.

The regular meeting of the board of managers of the Rescue Home will be held on Monday afternoon at 2:30 at the home. Two important matters will come up for decision and a full attendance is desired.

Rev. John W. Bosch, pastor of the St. John's Reformed church, will leave on Monday for Indianapolis, where he will attend the meetings of the general synod of the Reformed church. Rev. Bosh will be gone a week.

PULL IT WIDE OPEN

[Continued from First Page.]

and judicial, to regulate the industrial movement and to cut out all abuses. Corporations (for what we commonly call trusts are generally merely big corporations) render great services, and are indispensible instruments of industry in our modern life; but their growth has been accompanied by the growth of evils which we can but remedy by common sense and common honesty—not demagogic outcry. Our opponents say we have no plan. We have; and the plan is, as a first step, to try the effect of publicity, and then to supplement publicity by taxation, and then by licensing or whatever measure experience shows to be effective. Before hitting we must know exactly what we are hitting at, and whether the blow will hurt more than it helps.

EXPANSION NOT IMPERIALISM.

"So again, when they come to deal with expansion, they juggle words. They state insincerely what they know is not true, and strive to bring shame and dishonor on the country for their own political advantage. They say they are against imperialism. So are we. Not an American in the land favors imperialism, and they know this. They profess to fear the evils of a great standing army and a grand navy. They know that no one proposes for a moment to make the army and navy larger relatively to our needs of the moment than they have been to our needs of the past. We are not imperialists; we are expansionists, and that we have got to be whether we wish to or not.

"This nation must be true to its mighty destiny. This generation must not flinch from its alloted task, and must show itself worthy of the mighty men who in the great civil war saved the Union, so that now the sons of the men who wore the blue and of those who wore the grey stood shoulder to shoulder under the glorious banner which from henceforth wherever it floats marks a stride in advance towards the reign of peace, progress, justice and orderly liberty throughout the world."

Mayor Scherer has received a letter from Lafayette informing him that the Lafayette city council has appropriated $250 to entertain the delegates to the meeting of the Indiana Municipal league in that city on August 12 and 13. City Attorney Shambaugh is on the program.

Try The Sentinel want columns.

WEARY WILLIAM'S PATENT DOG PROTECTOR.

1.

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4.

A perfect extract for the handkerchief and toilet and should at once be delicate and refreshing, stimulating and lasting. These qualities are combined in Satisfaction Bouquet. Try it.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

Notice is hereby given that the time to sign for bonds on the Holman street pavement will expire September 26, 1899.

HENRY C. BERGHOFF,
18-20-21-23-25 Comptroller.

Satisfaction Bouquet is a delightful odor of which one does not tire and the longer it is used the better it is liked. Delicacy, richness and strength are so combined as to give exquisite pleasure to those who use it. Try it.

FARMERS'

11TH ANNUAL EXCURSION TO GRAND RAPIDS.

Thursday, Oct. 12, 1899, this popular low rate excursion will be run this year by the G. R. & I. Ry. It occurs at a most opportune time for a visit to the "Furniture City." Special train will leave Fort Wayne at 5:00 a. m., arriving Grand Rapids at 10:00 a. m.; returning, trains will leave Grand Rapids, 7:00 p. m. and 11:00 p. m. S20-10t

Put a little Satisfaction Bouquet on your hat and you can smell the sweet perfume for six months. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

Ladies' tailoring is one of our specialities. Call and examine our line of ladies' goods. G. Schmidt, 57 E Berry St. 27tf

Dog insurance flourishes in New York.

POOR PRUDENCIA.

How the War Has Saddened the Heart of One Little Filipino Girl.

A Story Of Real Life In Manila.

By Eliza Archard Conner.

POOR PRUDENCIA.

You will thank the Lord you live in free America when you read the following story of a girl in Manila. It is quite true.

In the Philippine Islands persons of mixed foreign and Malay blood are called mestizos; feminine, mestizas. Sometimes these mestizos display thrift and good management, like white people, particularly if a proportion of the race mixture is Chinese. Such persons often become wealthy or inherit fortunes from their ancestors, and the richer they are the more they imitate the Spanish style of living, laziness and all.

One of the cardinal tenets of the Spanish social fabric is that a girl is to be watched and tended precisely as if she were a baby or perhaps a criminal or an idiot. She must not take a walk, must not work or get much education, must not be driven out in a carriage by the coachman, unless somebody is with her to prevent the total depravity of her nature from asserting itself. She is not allowed to know anything of the world till after she is married, and not even then unless she is a woman of unusual brains and independence and takes the bit in her own teeth.

The logical result is that the most absolutely useless human being on this planet is the average Spanish woman in Manila, whether maid, wife or widow.

Now let us go on with my story. Prudencia's father and mother were [illegible] They toured the [illegible] in palanquins [illegible] of the Spanish style, since, thereby the slimness and fragility of her ancestors, who came to Spain [illegible] with their ray more than with their own valor [illegible].

The Americans came to Manila, changing the whole face of things. The Filipino insurrection flared up in a night. Our soldiers fired native houses and [illegible] as far inside as [illegible] Manila to drive out the rebels and protect the city.

Among those whose possessions went up in smoke were the parents of Prudencia. In one day their immediate and recondite graves, banana gardens and rice fields were leveled to the ground, and of their home only the brick steps were left.

Homeless, ruined, not knowing whence their next week's living would come, they crept into Manila, the city where the American government feeds the wives and children of the insurrectos who are fighting against it. The father and mother consulted an American lawyer to ascertain whether they could recover damages for the loss of their property, seeing that they themselves had not been its enemies.

Oh, yes, they could, the attorney told them. The great and good United States government always paid for property necessarily destroyed in the war when it belonged to persons not in rebellion. But it would require time to recover what was due them.

The attorney showed himself kindly and interested in their welfare, so that one morning they made bold to consult him on a matter that vitally concerned them. How were they going to live while the lawyer was recovering their possession?

That was more than even he could tell them. Had they no way of earning money to tide over the waiting? he asked. No; there was no way, there was nothing. At least there was one thing, but it was not thought of, not for a moment.

"What is that?" asked the attorney.

"There has been offered to our daughter," answered the father, "a place as teacher in one of the municipal schools. It is a primary school, to teach young children, and our Prudencia could do this well."

"Well, then," said the attorney, "you are provided for already."

"No, no," answered the father; "it cannot be. The little school is in Ermita. We live in the walled city, a mile and a half away. We are too poor to hire a carriage in which to send our daughter back and forth four times a day."

"But there is the street car quite convenient," said the American.

"But the senor does not understand. Her mother cannot accompany our daughter always in the tram car or go after her every noon and evening. We are too poor to hire a nurse or woman servant to do so. It would eat up all the money."

"Certainly the senorita knows the way to her schoolhouse and can sit in the school room till she arrives at her home."

"No, no, no, senor! She could never go alone. It cannot be," was the horrified reply.

It is true that Prudencia's Tagalo [illegible] Laurita and friends, young [illegible] quite as much Spanish blood in their veins as she had and quite as pretty and intelligent, rode in the street car every day, and they rode bareheaded, bareheaded at that, and smoked cigarettes or chewed a nasty betel nut on the way, quite able to take care of themselves in every respect, just as Prudencia would have been had not fate cursed her parents, good, poor with a little money, [illegible] them to make of their daughter an ape-like monkeylike imitation of a Irish woman. Even [illegible] and all their healthful, active life were better than hers.

The head [illegible] man smiled. "Wait till the Americans have been here a year [illegible] and you'll let your daughter go [illegible] anywhere she likes in the street cars. You will find it will be not only safe, but entirely proper," he said.

But they only shook their heads in [illegible].

The kindly attorney made another [illegible] "Rents are cheap in Ermita. Why don't you take a small house and have the whole family go and live there, somewhere near your [illegible]?"

"Even if we did, Prudencia would have to walk several blocks and alone four times a day," said her mother. "We could not let her do that, not ever. It is out of propriety. No, senor, alas, no! This means of living is cut off from us. We must starve or beg unless the good God helps us."

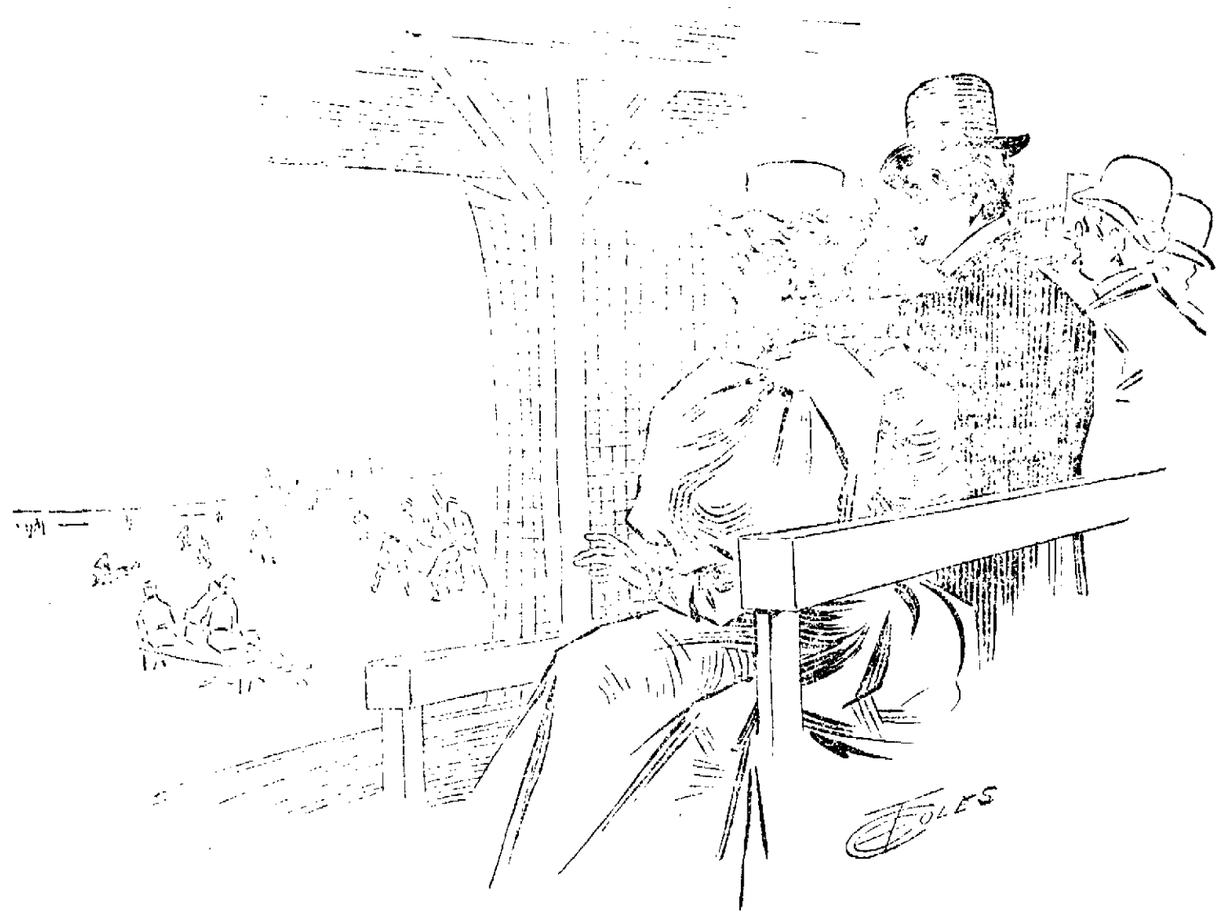
You will say that people like that ought to starve. I say so, too, the sooner the better, that they may the more speedily get off the earth and be preparing for another incarnation in which they will have more sense.

Sift four cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of salt and two rounded teaspoonfuls of baking powder and rub into it a tablespoonful of butter. Add a cupful of smoothly mashed potatoes to one cupful of milk and mix well with the flour. Turn out on floured board, knead lightly and roll out an inch thick. Then cut with a small biscuit cutter, place in buttered pan and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes.

How to Drive Flies Away.

Gilded articles coated with oil of laurel scare flies away.

WILL THEY EVER LEARN?



Mr. X. Flute—Dr. Batts made a two-horse job but was a third on first. Miss Nickleand second-class, and he has to be satisfied with a walking stick.

Perhaps of all the wonders of this century, that recently announced from Vienna may take the foremost place. Prof. Roentgen, of Wurzburg university, has, it appears, discovered that light when thrown from a certain kind of vacuum tube through which an electric current is flowing, has the quality of passing through organic matter specifically wood and animal flesh without being reflected. The materials named appear to be the particular artificial rays emanating from the tube in question. A photograph of a man's arm and hand showing the bones, and of a pistol bullet in the interior of a wooden box, indicates that a wooden box would likewise be no obstacle to the passage of the rays. The photographed has, of course, a

THE MARRIAGE VOWS

The Ease with Which They Are Broken Is Deplored.

Timely Discourse of Dr. Talmage on the Marital Relations—Uniform Divorce Laws Are Needed.

[Copyright, 1899, by Louis Klopsch.]
Washington, Sept 17.

Dr. Talmage in this discourse discusses a question of national importance, which is confessedly as difficult as it is urgent. The text is Matthew 19:6: "What therefore God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

That there are hundreds and thousands of infelicitous homes in America no one will doubt. If there were only one skeleton in the closet, that might be locked up and abandoned, but in many a home there is a skeleton in the hallway and a skeleton in all the apartments. "Unhappily married" are two words descriptive of many a homestead. It needs no orthodox minister to prove to a badly mated pair that there is a hell. They are there now. Sometimes a grand and gracious woman will be thus incarcerated, and her life will be a crucifixion, as was the case with Mrs. Sigourney, the great poetess and the great soul. Sometimes a consecrated man will be united to a fury, as was John Wesley, or united to a vixen, as was John Milton. Sometimes, and generally, both parties are to blame, and Thomas Carlyle is an intolerable grumbler, and his wife has a pungent retort always ready, and Froude, the historian, pledged to tell the plain truth, has to pull aside the curtain from the lifelong squabble at Craigenputtock and 5 Cheyne row.

Some say that for the alleviation of all these domestic disorders of which we hear easy divorce is a good prescription. God sometimes authorizes divorce as certainly as he authorizes marriage. I have just as much regard for one lawfully divorced as I have for one lawfully married. But you know and I know that wholesale divorce is one of our national scourges. I am not surprised at this when I think of the influences which have been abroad militating against the marriage relation. For many years the platforms of the country rang with talk about a free love millennium. There were meetings of this kind held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn; Cooper institute, New York; Tremont temple, Boston, and all over the land. Some of the women who were most prominent in that movement have since been distinguished for great promiscuosity of affection. Popular themes for such occasions were the tyranny of man, the oppression of the marriage relation, women's rights and the affinities. Prominent speakers were women with short curls and short dress and very long tongue, everlastingly at war with God because they were created women, while on the platform sat meek men with soft accent and cowed demeanor, apologetic for masculinity and holding the parasols while the termagant orators went on preaching the gospel of free love. That campaign of about 20 years set more devils into the marriage relation than will be exorcised in the next 50. Men and women went home from such meetings so permanently confused as to who were their wives and husbands that they never got out of the perplexity, and the criminal and the civil courts tried to disentangle the Iliad of woes, and this one got alimony, and that one got a limited divorce, and this mother kept the children on condition that the father could sometimes come and look at them, and these went into poorhouses, and those went into an insane asylum, and those went into dissolute public life, and all went to destruction. The mightiest war ever made against the marriage institution was that free love campaign, sometimes under one name and sometimes under another.

Another influence that has warred upon the marriage relation has been polygamy in Utah. That is a stereotyped caricature of the marriage relation and has poisoned the whole land. You might as well think that you can have an arm in a state of mortification and yet the whole body not be sickened as to have any territories or states polygamized and yet the body of the nation not feel the putrefaction. Hear it, good men and women of America, that so long ago as 1862 a law was passed by congress forbidding polygamy in the territories and in all the places where they had jurisdiction. Thirty-seven years have passed along and nine administrations, yet not until the passage of the Edmunds law in 1882 was any active policy of polygamic suppression adopted. Armed with all the power of government and having an army at their disposal, the first brick had not till then been knocked from that fortress of libertinism. Every new president in his inaugural tickled that monster with the straw of condemnation, and every congress stultified itself in proposing some plan that would not work. Polygamy stood in Utah and in other of the territories more intrenched, more brazen, more puissant, more braggart and more infernal than at any time in its history. James Buchanan, a much abused man of his day, did more for the extirpation of this villainy than all the subsequent administrations dared to do up to 1882. Mr. Buchanan sent out an army, and, although it was halted in its work, still he accomplished more than the subsequent administrations, which did nothing but talk, talk, talk. Even at this late day and with the Edmunds act in force the evil has not been wholly extirpated. Polygamy in Utah, though outlawed, is still practiced in secret. It has warred against the marriage relation throughout the land. It is impossible to have such an awful sewer of iniquity sending up its miasma, which is wafted by the winds north, south, east and west without the whole land being affected by it.

Another influence that has warred against the marriage relation in this country has been a pustulous literature, with its millions of sheets every week choked with stories of domestic wrongs and infidelities and massacres and outrages, until it is a wonder to me that there are any decencies or any common sense left on the subject of marriage. One-half of the news stands of our great cities reek with the filth.

"Now," says some, "we admit all these evils, and the only way to clear them out or to correct them is by easy divorce." Well, before we yield to that cry let us find out how easy it is now. I have looked over the laws of all the states, and I find that, while in some states it is easier than in others, in every state it is easy. The state of Illinois, through its legislature, recites a long list of proper causes for divorce, and then closes up by giving to the courts the right to make a decree of divorce in any case where they deem it expedient. After that you are not surprised at the announcement that in one county of the state of Illinois in one year there were 833 divorces. If you want to know how easy it is, you have only to look over the records of the states—in Massachusetts, 600 divorces in one year; in Maine, 478 in one year; in Connecticut, 401 divorces in one year; in the city of San Francisco, 3[illegible] divorces in one year; in New England in one year, 2,113 divorces, and in 20 years in New England, 20,000. Is that not easy enough? If the same ratio continues, the ratio of multiplied divorce and multiplied causes of divorce, we are not far from the time when our courts will have to set apart whole days for applications, and all you will have to prove against a man will be that he left his slippers in the middle of the floor, and all you will have to prove against a woman will be that her husband's overcoat was buttonless. Causes of divorce doubled in a few years, doubled in France, doubled in England and doubled in the United States. To show how very easy it is, I have to tell you that in Western Reserve, O., the proportion of divorces to marriages celebrated was in one year one to eleven; in Rhode Island, one to thirteen; in Vermont, one to fourteen. Is not that easy enough?

I want you to notice that frequency of divorce always goes along with the dissoluteness of society. Rome for 500 years had not one case of divorce. Those were her days of glory and virtue. Then the reign of divorce began, and divorce became epidemic. If you want to know how rapidly the empire went down, ask Gibbon. Do you know how the reign of terror was introduced in France? By 20,000 cases of divorce in one year in Paris. What we want in this country and in all lands is that divorce be made more and more difficult. Then people before they enter that relation will be persuaded that there will probably be no escape from it except through the door of the sepulcher. Then they will pause on the verge of that relation until they are fully satisfied that it is best, and that it is right, and that it is happiest, then we shall have no more marriages in fun, then men and women will not enter the relation with the idea it is only a trial trip, and if they do not like it they can get out at the first landing, then this whole question will be taken out of the frivolous into the tremendous, and there will be no more joking about the blossoms in a brute's hair than about the cypress on a coffin.

What we want is that the congress of the United States move for the changing of the national constitution so that a law can be passed which shall be uniform all over the country and what shall be right in one state shall be right in all the states, and what is wrong in one state will be wrong in all the states. How is it now? If a party in the marriage relation gets dissatisfied, it is only necessary to move to another state to achieve liberation from the domestic tie, and divorce is effected so easily that the first one party knows of it is by seeing it in the newspaper that Rev. Dr. Somebody a few days or weeks afterward introduced into a new marriage relation a member of the household who went off on a pleasure excursion to Newport or on a business excursion to Chicago. Married at a bride's house; no cards. There are states of the union which practically put a premium upon the disintegration of the marriage relation, while there are other states, like the state of New York, which has the preeminent infamy of making marriage lawful at 12 and 14 years of age.

The congress of the United States needs to move for a change of the national constitution and then to appoint a committee—not made up of single gentlemen, but of men of families, and their families in Washington—who shall prepare a good, honest, righteous, comprehensive, uniform law that will control everything from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate. That will put an end to brokerages in marriage. That will send divorce lawyers into a decent business. That will set people agitated for many years on the question of how they shall get away from each other to planning how they can adjust themselves to the more or less unfavorable circumstances.

More difficult divorce will put an extoppel to a great extent upon marriage as a financial speculation. There are men who go into the relation just as they go into Wall street to purchase shares. The female to be invited into the partnership of wedlock is utterly unattractive and in disposition a suppressed Vesuvius. Everybody knows it, but this masculine candidate for matrimonial orders, through the commercial agency or through the county records finds out how much estate is to be inherited, and he calculates it. He thinks out how long it will be before the old man will die, and whether he can stand the refractory temper until he does die, and then he enters the relation, for he says: "If I cannot stand it, then through the divorce law I will back out. That process is going on all the time, and men enter the relation without any moral principle, without any affection, and it is as much a matter of stock speculation as anything that was transacted yesterday in Union Pacific, Wabash and Delaware and Lackawanna. Now, suppose a man understood, as he ought to understand, that if he goes into that relation there is no possibility of his getting out, or no probability. He would be more slow to put his neck in the yoke. He should say to himself: "Rather than a Caribbean whirlwind with a whole fleet of shipping in its arms, give me a zephyr off fields of sunshine and gardens of peace."

Rigorous divorce law will also hinder women from the fatal mistake of marrying men to reform them. If a young man, by 25 years of age or 30 years of age, have the habit of strong drink fixed on him, he is as certainly bound for a drunkard's grave as that a train starting out from the Grand Central depot at eight o'clock to-morrow morning is bound for Albany. The train may not reach Albany, for it may be thrown from the track. The young man may not reach a drunkard's grave, for something may throw him off the iron track of evil habit. But the probability is that the train that starts to-morrow morning at eight o'clock for Albany will get there, and the probability is that the young man who has the habit of strong drink fixed on him before 25 or 30 years of age will arrive at a drunkard's grave. She knows he drinks, although he tries to hide it by chewing cloves. Everybody knows he drinks. Parents warn; neighbors and friends warn. She will marry him; she will reform him. If she is unsuccessful in the experiment, why, then, the divorce law will emancipate her, because habitual drunkenness is a cause for divorce in Indiana, Kentucky, Florida, Connecticut and nearly all the states. So the poor thing goes to the altar of sacrifice. If you will show me the poverty stricken streets in any city, I will show you the homes of the women who married men to reform them. In one case out of a thousand it may be a successful experiment. I never saw the successful experiment. But have a rigorous divorce law, and that woman will say: "If I am allianced to that man, it is for life, and it now, in the ardor of his young love and the prize to be won, he will not give up his cups, when he has won the prize surely he will not give up his cups." "No, sir; you are already married to the club, and you are married to that evil habit, and so you are married twice, and you are a bigamist. Go!"

A rigorous divorce law will also do much to hinder hasty and inconsiderate marriages. Under the impression that one can be easily released, people enter the relation without inquiry and without reflection. Romance and impulse rule the day. Perhaps the only ground for the marriage compact is that she likes his looks, and he admires the graceful way she passes around the ice cream at the picnic! It is all they know about each other. It is all the preparation for life. A man not able to pay his own board bill, with not a dollar in his possession, will stand at the altar and take the loving hand and say: "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." A woman that could not make a loaf of bread to save her life will swear to love and keep him in sickness and in health. A Christian will marry an atheist, and that always makes conjoined wretchedness; for if a man does not believe there is a God he is neither to be trusted with a dollar nor with your lifelong happiness. Having read much about love in a cottage, people brought up in ease will go and starve in a hovel. Runaway matches and elopements, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand of which end in death and hell, multiplying on all hands. You see them in every day's newspapers.

Our ministers in some regions have no defense such as they have in other regions where the banns must be previously published and an officer of the law must give a certificate that all is right, so clergymen are left defenseless and unite those who ought never to be united. Perhaps they are too young, or perhaps they are standing already in some domestic compact. By the wreck of 10,000 homes, by the holocaust of 10,000 sacrifices, men and women, by the hearthstone of the family, which is the corner stone of the state, and in the name of that God who hath set up the family institution and who hath made the breaking of the marital oath the most appalling of all perjuries, I implore the congress of the United States to make some righteous, uniform law for all the states and from ocean to ocean on this subject of marriage and divorce.

Let me say to all young people, before you give your heart and hand in holy alliance, use all caution. Inquire outside as to habits, explore the disposition, scrutinize the taste, question the ancestry and find out the ambitions. Do not take the heroes and the heroines of cheap novels for a model. Do not put your lifetime happiness in the keeping of a man who has a reputation for being a little loose in morals or in the keeping of a woman who dresses immodestly. Remember that, while good looks are a kindly gift of God, wrinkles or accident may despoil them. Remember that Byron was no more celebrated for his beauty than for his depravity. Remember that Absalom's hair was not more splendid than his habits were despicable. Hear it! Hear it! The only foundation for happy marriage that ever has been or ever will be is good character.

Ask the counsel of father and mother in this most important step of your life. They are good advisers. They are the best friends you ever had. They made more sacrifices for you than anyone else ever did, and they will do more to-day for your happiness than any other people. Ask them, and, above all, ask God. I used to smile at John Brown, of Haddington, because, when he was about to offer his hand and heart in marriage to one who became his lifelong companion, he opened the conversation by saying: "Let us pray." But I have seen so many shipwrecks on the sea of matrimony I have made up my mind that John Brown, of Haddington, was right. A union formed in prayer will be a happy union, though sickness pale the cheek and poverty empty the bread tray and death open the small graves and all the path of life be strewn with thorns, from the marriage altar with its wedding march and orange blossoms clear on down to the last farewell at that gate where Isaac and Rebecca, Abraham and Sarah, Adam and Eve, parted. And let me say to you who are in this relation, if you make one man or woman happy you have not lived in vain. Christ says that what He is to the church you ought to be to each other, and if sometimes, through the difference of opinion or difference of disposition, you make up your mind that your marriage was a mistake patiently bear and forbear, remembering that there is a glory in the patient endurance of a sad yoke. Life at the longest is short, and for those who have been badly mated in this world death will give quick and final bill of divorcement written in letters of green grass on quiet graves. And perhaps, my brother, my sister, perhaps you may appreciate each other better in Heaven than you have appreciated each other on earth.

In the "Farm Ballads" our American poet puts into the lips of a repentant husband, after a life of married perturbation, these suggestive words:

And when she dies I wish that I would be
Laid by my
And, living together in Heaven, perhaps we
will agree
And if ever we meet in Heaven I would
not think it queer
If we love each other better because we
quarreled here

And let me say to those of you who are in happy married union, avoid first quarrels; have no unexplained correspondence with former admirers; cultivate no suspicions; in a moment of bad temper do not rush out and tell the neighbors; do not let any of those gadabouts of society unload in your house their baggage of sin and tittle-tattle; do not make it an invariable rule to stand on your rights; learn how to apologize; do not be so proud or so stubborn or so devilish that you will not make up. Remember that the worst domestic misfortunes and most scandalous divorce cases started from little infelicities. The whole piled up train of ten rail cars telescoped and smashed at the foot of an embankment 100 feet down came to that catastrophe by getting two or three inches off the track. Some of the greatest domestic misfortunes and the widest resounding divorce cases have started from little misunderstandings that were allowed to go on and go on until home and respectability and religion and immortal soul went down in the crash.

Fellow citizens as well as fellow Christians, let us have a divine rage against anything that wars on the marriage state. Blessed institution! Instead of two arms to fight the battle of life, four; instead of two eyes to scrutinize the path of life, four; instead of two boulders to lift the burden of life, four; twice the energy, twice the courage, twice the holy ambition, twice the probability of worldly success, twice the prospect of Heaven. Into that matrimonial bower God pitches two souls. Outside the bower room for all contentions, and all bickerings, and all controversies, but inside that bower there is room for only one guest—the angel of love. Let that angel stand at the floral doorway of this Edenic bower with drawn sword to law down the worst foe of that bower—easy divorce. And for every paradise lost may there be a paradise regained. And after we quit our home here may we have a brighter home in Heaven at the windows of which, this moment, are familiar faces watching for our arrival and wondering why so long we tarry.

MONEY SPENT FOR DRINK.

Striking Way of Illustrating the $900,000,000 Worse Than Thrown Away in This Country.

The drink bill of the United States in one year is $900,000,000, so says the official statement.

Think of that, $900,000,000!

Not the dollars and cents of the wealthy classes alone, but of the workingmen, many of whom are, and have been for months, out of employment. It is enough money to have kept all the idle factories running, enough to supply all the destitute men, women and children with the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. It is more than is paid for bread, shoes and stockings, public schools, sugar and molasses, clergymen's salaries, home and foreign missions combined.

If you should lay these standard silver dollars on the ground, edge down, you would have three rows reaching from Buffalo to Chicago; or, if piled one above another, they would make a column which would reach 1,600 miles into the air; more than 250 times higher than the highest mountain peak in the world.

Imagine this glittering pile of silver, as it towers into the air, the topmost dollar of which is far beyond the vision of the naked eye, and what a monument it is!

Beautiful, were it raised to commemorate deeds of charity and love; most worthy and inspiring if it spoke of battles for the right. But its story is a far different one.

It stands a monument to ruined hopes, darkened homes, wasted lives and blighted ambitions. It represents more bitter tears and sad hearts than all the marble monuments in the "silent cities" of our land.

This is what it costs in dollars and cents to furnish the United States with liquor for one year.

What a waste of life, what a squandering of manhood and womanhood, too, these figures represent. Imagine such an army, and what an endless procession it would make were it to pass your door. It is said it requires 2,000,000 boys from each generation to keep the saloons running, or one boy from every five families, 40 boys from every little settlement of 150 families.

Think of it! No one can tell with any certainty which five or which 40 it will be that will help swell the 2,000,000, but find in any community five boys who smoke and swear, who are lacking in moral courage and true manhood, and they are the ones who will have a better start in the wrong direction than the others.

"Two millions! Now may Heaven
Be merciful to me
That never in that company
My own dear boy I see

"My boy! so brave and loving,
With eyes so clear and true,
Can these accursed pitfalls
Be set for such as you?"

—Colfax (Ia.) Tribune.

Character.

Without character culture is whitewash and gold is corruption. Character is the only solid basis for racial development. Races possess characters, just as individuals.—Rev. H. H. Proctor.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

SAD SIGHTS.

Havoc the Liquor Habit Wrought in One Family—A Woman's Very Touching Confession.

She came where we were holding our street meeting, sobbing and moaning as if some great sorrow had overtaken her; and, indeed, we were sure there had been when we looked at her red, bloated face, although her apparel denoted a sufficiency, at least, for all the necessaries of life. Her little daughter, a beautiful child, was with her, and with tears plead with her mother to go home, but she was searching for her husband, who had stolen her son's wheel, and would not heed.

"Does your husband drink, too?" we asked. "Yes, he's even worse than I am. My son gave me eight dollars and told me to get myself some good clothes, and he bought himself a new wheel, but now his father has taken it, and I'm sure he will sell it and get drunk."

Even in her drunkenness her natural shrewdness and wit were plainly discernible, for when she said "I have three boys and this little girl; my oldest son is just home from the war," her quick wit fathomed our thoughts, for she added with much vehemence: "Me and the old man's both tied, but I've raised my children up right. You couldn't hire one of them to take a drop, and they're good to work, too." Then, as she saw how thankful we felt for this bit of information, she said in a more gentle tone: "Come to see me. Perhaps I'd be better if I had some one to help me." "Ah," we said, "that

SHE CAME TO WHERE WE WERE HOLDING OUR STREET MEETING.

is just it dear sister, you do need Jesus to help you and He will if you will but give Him your heart.

We spoke to a passing policeman and inquired whether anything could be done about the wheel. At last he advised the woman what to do and sent her home with her sad-faced little girl, and we went into the mission meeting.

At another time we had just reached the side entrance to one of the saloons we pass on our way to the mission, when a young man about 20 years of age came rushing out and at almost the same instant another came around the corner from the front entrance covered with blood. We stepped aside for this horrible spectacle to pass and seeming to get out of the way none too soon, for in a moment he had overtaken the one who came out of the side door of the saloon, and who, is seemed, had "knifed" him. He knocked him down, and over they rolled until both were so covered with blood one could not look at them without a shudder. After that glance at the horrible sight we could not get it out of our minds, and, in fact, we seem to see it still, until we feel faint and sick at heart.

"Only a drunken fight between two boys," was the comment of the crowd of bystanders, but they needed (?) a schooner of beer to forget the scene, so they marched back into the saloon again.

Such a sickening feeling took possession of us that for a few moments it seemed as if we would fall on the street, and we felt it we "hold in a crucible, white hot, the most scalding, corroding and consummate curse of God," we would pour it out upon the liquor traffic until it was utterly obliterated. True, public virtue was for sale, and the saloon keeper bought and paid for it in hard cash, bloody dime wrung from the hand of folly, poverty and toil, the bread money of the suffering wives and hungry children, the price of every happiness of home and loved ones, yea the price of souls, and surely while they own it they will use and profit by the usufruct. As you value your own soul, as well as the souls of others, work against rum.—The Olive Branch.

TEMPERANCE TIDINGS.

Drink, the only terrible enemy England has to fear.—Prince Leopold.

One glass of beer does not make a drunkard, but it starts the making.

By their fruits ye shall know them—apply that to the saloon.—Ram's Horn.

Not one drop of intoxicating liquor is allowed to be sold at any of the military camps of Canada.

A close study of the question reveals the fact that, as a beverage, strong drink is a mistake from every point of view.—Christian Work.

An official of the prison of Sainte Pelagie, France, states that of 2,950 under sentence in the prisons of the department of the Seine, no less than 2,124 were drunkards.

The bishop of Tugwell, of Western Equatorial Africa, sends to the London Times a very strongly worded protest against the policy of permitting unchecked importation of spirits into West Africa. He gives figures showing that the quantity imported has nearly doubled during the year, the figures for January, 1899, being 52,753 gallons, as against 29,487 gallons for January, 1898. In every class it is considered necessary now to provide spirits for visitors and on all occasions; not for not only the natives. The European death rate is to an extent of 75 per cent due to drunkenness.

FRUIT AS AN ANTIDOTE.

English Temperance Journal Says It Will Destroy the Cravings for Alcoholic Drinks.

A writer in the Temperance Journal [illegible] the craving [illegible] Fruit may be called nature's medicine. Every apple, every orange, every plum and every grape is a bottle of medicine. An orange is three parts water distilled in nature's laboratory, but this water is rich in potassic fruit acids in medically balanced which are specially cooling to the thirst of the drunkard, and soothing to the irritated state of his stomach. An apple or an orange eaten when the first for liquor arises would generally take away the desire, and every victory would make less strong each recurring temptation. The function of fresh fruits and succulent vegetables is not so much to provide solid nourishment as to supply the needful acids and salines for the purification of the blood. Once get the blood pure, every time its pure current stream bathes the several tissues of the body it will bring away some impurity, and leave behind an atom of healthy tissue, until in time the drunkard shall stand up purified in his right mind.

ERROR DIES HARD.

Liquor Men's Frantic Effort to Get Comfort Out of Prof. Atwater's Reported Discovery.

Error dies hard and slowly, and a frantic crowd of mourners stand round watching for some signs of returning life.

Prof. Atwater's reported discovery, that small doses of alcohol are not injurious, thrills with joy the hearts of the mourners, who eagerly give it the widest publicity possible.

Years ago, Dr. Richardson, of London, announced as the result of a long series of exact experiments that alcohol, in both large and small doses, was a depressant and anaesthetic. This was received in silence, and from that time to the present a large number of scientific investigators have confirmed and added to these statements a great variety of facts, from laboratory researches and clinical experiences, gathered from all over the world. Yet there is rarely any mention made of it in the public press. A belated physician has recently discovered that there is no such disease as inebriety, that it is only a habit, always under the control of the will. The press gives the widest publicity to this statement, which is echoed with joy and satisfaction by many persons. The experiments and studies of a quarter of a century are put aside as now by compared with this statement.

The error dies hard, and the mourners go about the streets in tearful expectation that their favorite theories will yet live and not die and be forgotten, Journal of Inebriety.

Have Done Lots of Good.

The Church Temperance society, of which Mr. Robert Graham, of New York, is the general secretary and leading spirit, has accomplished a large amount of positive good through the institution of coffee wagons, ice water fountains and other counteractive agencies. It has five or six coffee wagons stationed in various parts of the metropolis, open throughout the 24 hours, and all of them do a large and profitable business. The profits of the wagons are turned into a fund for establishing new ice water fountains and other good work. This branch of the society's service is under the immediate charge of a daughter of Mr. Graham and has been a conspicuous and gratifying success almost from the beginning.

Tendency of Our Choices.

The full effect of our choices no one can estimate or foresee—but only a fool can mistake their tendency.—Congregationalist.

Work First.

God makes us heirs of glory, and then first asks us to be sharers of His work.—Congregationalist.

Emperor Menelek, of Abssinia, has a private telephone line connecting his palace with the offices of his ministers.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1899.

1898 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Things can get no worse. Since the war everything has a tendency to going up. A great many goods are low, and they can not go any lower, such as Teas, Coffees and Sugar.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound---This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. This is quite a saving to our customer and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
Bonita in Packages, 10c lb
Levering in packages, 12c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb roasted, 31c lb
Green Rio, Very Best, 10c lb.
Good Rio, Green, 8c lb.
Old Government Java, 25c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.

Sugars Down 1-2c Per Pound.

Extra Yellow C, 4½c
Coffee A, 5c
Fine Granulated 5¼c
Cut Loaf 5½c
Best Powdered, 5c.

Teas.

The Tea market in all grades has been advanced 10c lb on account of the War tax, fortunately we had a large supply before the advance came and continue to sell to our customers at old prices.

Our motto in dealing in Teas like other goods, is to buy large quantities from Importers and sell direct to customers, thereby saving the jobber's profit of 10c to 20c lb. This is the success of our Tea trade. Quick sales and small profits.

Young Hyson good, 30c
Young Hyson, extra good, 40c
Very best Young Hyson, 50c
Japan Tea, 40c, and best, 50c lb
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb.; best 50c lb
Imperial best, 50c
Best English Breakfast, 50c lb
Be t Oolong Tea, 50c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California.

Tomatoes and Corn had a very large crop last year, and the prices are very low.

Tomatoes, 8c
Corn, 7c
Egyptian Brand Corn, 10c
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 9c
Early June Peas, 9c
Baltimore Table Peaches, 15c
California Green Gages, 14c
California Egg Plums, 14c
California Apricots, 16c
California Peaches, 18c
California White Cherries 18c.

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best 9c
California Raisins, extra, 7c
California Apricots 2½c
California Prunes, 6c, and 10c
California Peaches, 14c
Evaporated Apples, 11c
Domestic Apples, 8c
Pitted Cherries, 14c
No. 1 Raspberries, 15c
Best Blackberries, 8c
Zantee Currants 7c

Fish.

Family White Fish ¼ bbl., $1.60
Fancy White fish, kit, 50c
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.00
Mackerel, kit, $1.25
Labrador Herring, 2c each
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.10
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.10
Holland Herring, keg, 80c
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Summer Cured Cod Fish, brick, 7c

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c
Lemon Maple Syrup in bottles, 30c
Golden Drips per gallon, 25c
New Orleans Molasses, gal., 15c
Best New Orleans gal., 35c
No. 1 Sorghum, gal., 35c.

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Neatsfoot 60c gallon
Fish Oil, 50c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon
Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon
Linseed Oil, boiled 50c gallon
Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon
Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure Stick per lb, 9c
Pure French, Mixed 7c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

This is the lowest candies have ever been sold at in the history of the trade.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good 35c
Fine Cut, extra, 40c
Fine Cut best, 50c
Villa Firmos, 5c per box
Anti Cigars, 65c per box
Empire, $1 20 per box
Plug, Battle Ax, pound, 35c
Plug, Horse Shoe, pound 45c
Plug, J. T., best, pound 35c
Smoking Tobacco, pound 22c
Sweet Conqueror, pound 25c
Mail Pouch, per package, 9c

Wines and Liquors for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 80c gallon
German Kummel, $1.50 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c
California Angelica, 80c gallon
California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle
Whiskies, new, $1 10 and $1.25 gallon
Whiskies, old, $1.40 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Matting, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each
Window Shades, extra, 25c each
Window Shades best, 30c each
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 35c
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 35c
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 65c
Linoleum, good, 85c yard
Linoleum, best, $1 40 yard
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c yard
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c yard
Ingrain Carpets, good, 25 c yard
Ingrain Carpets, best, 40c yard
Extra Supers, per yard 50c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades—we beat all others. You can save at least 20 per cent on the dollar at the Fruit House.

White Fruit Hous

THE WABASH CANAL.

Historical Sketch of a Once Noted Thoroughfare

[Lafayette Journal.]

The old Wabash and Erie canal is fast becoming a memory. Its course may yet be traced through nearly the entire length of Lafayette, but the bed is steadily filling, and the tow path is but a ridge past the homes of children who never heard of the old canal.

Yet there are men and women of Indiana to whom "the Wabash canal" is a wonderful reminiscence. The days of its building, the years of its use, the stories that cling about it and make it a part of the city—all these are vivid in the minds of the older citizens.

The present generation knows little about it. But down across the old map of Indiana, from the upper right hand to the lower left hand corner, runs a broad red mark, more direct than rivers, more plain than railroads. It is the Wabash and Erie canal—though the later part of the name adopted for the prestige it might give, was dropped from common usage before the first mile of the road was done.

Get a map printed by the old canal commissioners—now dead and forgotten—and it will tell a story they hoped would come true. For they dragged their boats from the head waters of the Maumee to the source of the Wabash, and so went down to the Father of Waters, recording as they went the conviction that a portage would open a magnificent empire for the king of France. That was always their settled belief, and their constant recommendation to Frontenac and to advisers of Louis. Wherever they found a portage they recommended a canal. They planned for one at Chicago—and in the fullness of 200 years their dream was realized. They hoped to unite Lake Erie and the Ohio, by way of the Wabash river, and this was the first of their projected canals.

There is more than a tradition that Washington, himself a practical surveyor, knew of the need and feasibility of a canal from the head waters of the Maumee to the source of the Wabash. After the French surrendered the great northwest, the hope of the pioneers was hinged on a waterway across the portage. Indiana was admitted to the union in 1816, with its population chiefly in the southern sections of the state. The north was as fertile—and fully as unhealthy. It struggled against the wilderness and the ague, but it went forward, for the star of the empire held a northwest course.

Capt. James Riley, a civil engineer, came to the Little River portage in 1819 to secure data on which he might base a contract for surveying the public lands ceded to the government by the Miami Indians in the previous year. The dream of the French explorers won him. He told his superiors to construct a canal from the Wabash to the Maumee. The summit of the portage was 193 feet above Lake Erie, and "there was much water there." Fort Wayne had long before been established there by "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and was named in his honor. That town was made the initial point. Edward Tiffin, surveyor general of the government, approved the plan, and supported it at Washington. In 1823 congress passed a bill authorizing a survey and contemplating a canal to connect Lake Erie with the navigable waters of the Wabash. March 2, 1827, congress fixed approval on the Wabash and Erie canal scheme provided it were begun within five years. The right of way was to be ninety feet wide, and Indiana was to have, out of the abundance of government land, an area equal to one-half of five sections in width on either side of the canal. The alternate sections were reserved to the government. Part of the land so granted was in Ohio, and that state, some years older than Indiana, made a "treaty" with her younger sister, built the canal from the state line to Lake Erie, and accepted the Ohio part of the grant in payment.

There was some opposition to the plan in southern Indiana, but Jesse L. Williams prevailed on the legislature to accept the terms offered by congress. In 1828 the legislature reluctantly appropriated $1,000 for the purchase of necessary instruments and tools for preliminary surveys. Conservatives thought the appropriation excessive. They lived to see it exceeded. Colonel James Shriver, the government engineer first to survey the route of the canal, died of malaria, as did William Moore, his successor. The work halted. Men from the Ohio river counties protested against staking the wealth and credit of the state. But in 1831 pioneer farmers had bought canal lands of the state till the treasury was enriched by $28,651. The domain seemed exhaustless. Its converting into cash would provide abundant resources. There were millions in it for the state, for contractors, for workmen—for everybody else. Opposition faded. The legislaure authorized a loan of $200,000 to hasten canal building.

Work must be commenced by March 2, 1832, to make good the congressional grant, and on February 22, of that year, Washington's birthday was celebrated by the breaking of earth at Fort Wayne. Canal Commissioner Vigus snatched the honor of "turning the first spadeful of earth." July 4, 1843, the first packet, "Indiana," passed through the canal from Fort Wayne to Huntington, and Hugh McCulloch, later twice a secretary of the national treasury, delivered an oration. It was a notable event.

The virus of internal improvement had "taken" in Indiana. Settlers were filling the new north of the state. Immigrants thronged into the Wabash valley. New towns dotted the canal route. Thousands of men, employed at good wages, provided a market for all produce. Farmers were dictators, and when they could not get land to suit them from the canal tract, they went into adjoining counties. Conservatism was thrown to the winds and in 1836 the state borrowed $12,000,000 and embarked on a scheme of internal improvement that reads today like a page from Aladdin.

Thousands of men with teams were working on the upper sections of the Wabash canal. Five times as many might have secured employment on the line, but they could not be found. Fifty miles of the canal was in operation and in 1838 $1,398.37 was received in tolls. From October 1, 1839, to November 1, 1840, the state earned $14,561.11 from tolls and carrying of mails. Thousands of acres of canal lands had been sold. Prophets of optimism pointed to a realization of their dreams. Any scheme could command credence. Any promoter could achieve fortune. It was the riot of flat.

In 1843 the canal was completed to the navigable waters of the Wabash, to a point below Terre Haute, and then was diverted south to the banks of the White river, beside which it ran till it reached the Ohio at Jeffersonville. But it is the upper portion, the original plan of French explorer and American pioneer, toward which this study is directed. Fort Wayne celebrated the opening of that section in 1843. A cannon captured from the British by Commodore Perry thirty years before boomed a Fourth of July greeting. General Lewis Cass, then one of the great national figures, credited with inaugurating the older Erie canal enterprise in New York state, came to the "summit," that old portage of the Frenchmen, that site of "Mad Anthony's" fort, and delivered an oration. He came from Toledo in a canal boat and was received at the wharf by the entire population. A local poet had written some grandiloquent lines and it was part of the ceremony that these verses should be read to the statesman as he disembarked. The gang plank was not securely stayed, and while General Cass stood majestic between boat and shore, listening to phrases he could not understand, the plank slipped and down went the thriftiest of trimmers. He came up moist but fervid and won Indiana to his presidential plans.

Here was the heyday of artificial prosperity. Regular craft carrying passengers, mail and freight, ran between Toledo and Lafayette. Eleven new boats were added by an opposition line in 1844, one of them being supplied with a steam propeller. For two years nothing checked the surface current of good fortune. Lands were selling, towns were building, the canal was earning money, and the wilderness was budding to a marvelous bloom.

Taken in retrospect, there is a profusion of incidents. Joseph E. McDonald, late a United States senator, was a lineman on the canal. Scores of other men who achieved in time office at Washington or celebrity at home, were employed here. In the main Irish immigrants were employed for common labor. Some were from county Cork, and others from the north of Ireland, and they had brought their age-old feud with them. The two factions fought whenever they met, and the savage brutality of their conflicts shocked even the Miami and Pottowotamie Indians. Contractors kept the factions as far as possible from each other, but the fights only gained in severity what they lost in frequency. Throughout 1835 murders were by no means uncommon. Arson was of almost nightly occurrence. Assaults and the driving away of cattle lost the quality of "news." At last that day when Fort Wayne was celebrating the opening of the canal, hostile leaders of the rival Irish faction agreed to meet in pitched battle near LaGro and there "fight it out." David Burr, in charge of that division, tells us that there were more than 600 Irishmen in each band, that they were sober, that they advanced in good order and that the Cork men selected an excellent position. Burr parleyed with them till he could summon militia companies from Fort Wayne and Huntington; for "training days" had fixed the status of the citizen soldiery, even in the west. The Irish hesitated, and their chance for a beautiful fight was lost. Justices of the peace and a strong constabulary succeeded to the doubtful arbitration of force, and a substantial peace succeeded.

In earlier days the Wabash valley had not been unhealthful. Men of three races threaded its wilds and emerged untouched by diseases. But the rent earth liberated a malarial pestilence, and this old canal is one long graveyard where scarcely a victim's resting place is marked. Whiskey was the one specific, and every gang of workmen boasted a "jigger boss," whose duty it was to carry a large tin pail of whiskey along the line, and issue a small drink, or "jigger" whenever it seemed needed. His judgment was the only limit or guide. I found a former "jigger boss" at Delphi the other day. He is grown old now, and owns broad acres—as he should.

"Why those workmen must have been drunk all the time," said I.

"You wouldn't expect them to work on the canal if they were sober would you?" replied the "jigger boss."

Sports were rough. Wrestling and horse racing were the chief pastimes. The straightway course in Wabash county, just west of LaGro, has been made historic by the fortunes lost on races. That in Tippecanoe county was as notable.

Farmers brought their wheat 100 miles to the miller and dealers on the canal. Elevators rose and factories multiplied. Mills secured power from the water stored to feed the canal, and cargoes of flour moved eastward continually. Merchants went by packet to the eastern cities for their goods, and wondered how their fathers had been content with the lumbering coach. Fort Wayne, Huntington, Wabash, Peru, Logansport, Delphi, Pittsburg and Lafayette attained a substantial commercial importance. They became the leading cities of the state and have never departed that position. They were distributing points for a reign of wonderful wealth, the market towns for a constantly increasng army of farmers.

And so ten years went by—ten years of blind, unreasonable, unfounded prosperity. Then came settling day. The state could not pay interest on its internal improvement debt. Creditors were clamoring. Engineers in charge on construction unable to secure legitimate funds had, ever since 1843, been issuing interest bearing notes in payment for work and material. This paper was declared receivable for canal lands and state dues, and had come into general circulation as the currency of the day. It increased in disfavor until 1846. In that year Ohio owed $500 on her contract to build the eastern terminal of the canal, and could not pay the money. Indiana was out of funds, and her available resources were exhausted. Engineers' notes were called "Red Dog," and they would not "go." Creditors of the state demanded an instant accounting in 1847. It could not be made. The best Indiana could do was to turn over the canal in the hope that it might extinguish half the debt, and issue new bonds for the balance—interest included. The canal did not earn enough to discharge its half of the obligation, and many a political and financial fortune since 1847 has been made, and many another has been marred by the handling of what came to be known as "the canal question." Lawyers became rich, capitalists shifted from affluence to poverty and back again, depending upon the ability of their counsel to juggle with securities, legislatures and courts; but in the end that compromise of 1847 had not been seriously disturbed. The ghost did finally down, but not until 1876, when the canal was sold under decree of the federal court, and Indiana was finally relieved of a burden—the bitter part of a lesson in financial management which individuals, communities and nations usually have to learn.

And yet it was not all improvidence. From 1835 to 1845 the canal prospered. There seemed no limit to its earning capacity and there were no bounds to the volume of business that must in time be handled. But just here came the dawn of another era. Fearfully as the future had been discounted, Indiana would have met every obligation—would have waxed very fat—if the railroads would have tarried another decade. But it came, and it destroyed the canal. On the deck of the packet had stood a man who blew gaily upon a horn as the boat approached a town; and all the people gathered at the wharf. But the echo of his blowing was the steam engine's whistle. In 1854 not a regular packet was left running on the eastern sections, and by 1860 the passenger business of the Wabash canal had ceased forever.

After that the change was rapid. Viaducts, dams and locks fell into decay. Retaining walls were levelled. Squatters built fences across the course. Builders purloined timbers and foundation stones, and the general tread of time smoothed down the sharp angles of construction, rounded the tow path into a ridge, rendered shallow the gravelly, mossy channel and spread wild, white violets all over the right-of-way.

The city of Logansport dedicated a portion of Fifth street to the canal, and down that thoroughfare much traffic floated. Three decades later, when the canal had seemed abandoned, the city resumed possession of the street, and perfected title after a costly litigation with owners who had at no time sought to check the decay of their prosperity. It was an incident of many. The men who bought the canal at judicial sale hoped the investment would pay sometime. Nine miles of the property was sold to the Nickle Plate railroad company. Here and there throughout the length of the canal title has passed to other hands; but as a rule the whole property and possibility of the Wabash canal is held by one group of financiers.

Lockport, once prosperous, is erased. The mighty mill, at one time the pride of the packet men, alone remains a monument to the vanished past. Its walls are shattered, its doors and windows are battered up, its wheels are still; and within it the "burrs" and the "bolters" and the "carriers" rest in a silence that will not be broken. Pittsburg, once so busy that its grist mills run night and day, and its woolen mill was crowded, and its saw mills and warehouses and lime kilns were taxed to the utmost—Pittsburg is not even a whistling station on the Wabash railroad that robbed it of its greatness.

The Wabash canal was completed in 1843. It was 213 miles long, and cost $20,000,000. It gave employment to 100,000 men, and catching that tide of immigration which flowed westward in the early half of the century, diffused it through the wide northwest. It attracted both capital and labor—not alone from the seaboard states, but from foreign countries. And it became the nucleus of a permanent and tremendous improvement.

It was built in eleven years. Less than ten years after its completion disintegration begun. Thirty years after that anniversary of Washington's birth when Commissioner Vigus so dramatically "turned the first spadeful of earth," the canal was abandoned. But its mission was more than the handling of freight and passengers. Its building attracted from the east and projected into the west a tremendous population which fixed the status of a newer "Northwest Territory." More than any one other agency it developed that area Virginia ceded to the general government in 1784; and if its building helped temporarily to impoverish a state, its legacy of prosperity has helped to enrich a nation.

It is not surprising that the plan for a billion-dollar iron and steel trust failed. A billion dollars is a good deal of money. Counting one a second for eight hours a day it would take a man a year to count a million, and a thousand years to count a billion; or a thousand men, counting one a second for eight hours a day, could together count a billion in a year. One hundred silver dollars make a pile a foot high. A billion silver dollars would make a pile 2,000 miles high.

Two Facts About Arbuckles' Coffee

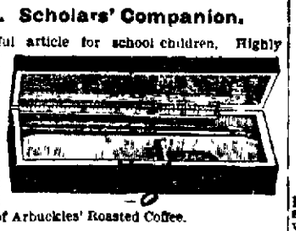
It has set the standard of quality for all competitors for the last thirty years. The strongest claim any competitor can make is that his coffee is "just as good as Arbuckles'."

THREE CONCLUSIONS

The best Coffee is Arbuckles'. The only Coffee to buy is Arbuckles'. The right thing is to insist on having Arbuckles'.

No. 72 A School Bag.
11 inches wide, 10 inches deep, made of handsome colored netting. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 73. Scholars' Companion.
A most useful article for school children. Highly polished wooden box with lock and key, containing lead pencil, pen holder, rule and rubber. **Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 15 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



No. 74. Noiseless Spring Tape Measure.
Sixty inches long, nickel-plated metal case, well-finished. It can be carried in the vest pocket. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2c. postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 75. A Fifty Foot Measuring Tape.
A very useful article in the household on the farm. Brass case, pocket size, fifty feet long. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 13 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 76 Lady's Belt Buckle.
Silver plated artistic design. **Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 8 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 77. Telescope Drinking Cup.
This article is prevented from falling quickly as paper construction. Nickel plated and highly finished. Inclosed in embossed nickel cover no larger than an ordinary watch when the cup is telescoped, which is convenient for the pocket. Will hold as much as a coffee cup. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 12 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 78 An Album of Illustrated Natural History.
Fifty colored pictures of Animals selected for their beauty and rarity. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 79. Pepper and Salt Holders.

Made of German Silver without seam or joint except where tops screw on and off. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 12 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 80 A Spring Balance Scale.

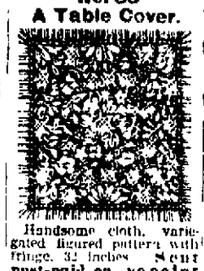
Will weigh from one ounce to 24 pounds. **Sent by express, charges prepaid by us, on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 200 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee. When ordering name your nearest Express Office as well as your Post Office.

No. 81 Men's Suspenders.

Elastic Web Suspenders, durable, neat, well mounted. **Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 16 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 82 Barber Swing Strop.
A double strop, one of leather and one of canvas, bound together. Length, 22 inches, width, two inches, trimmings nickel plated. **Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 12 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles Roasted Coffee.

No. 83 A Table Cover.



Handsome cloth, variegated figured pattern with fringe. 32 inches. **Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 25 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

Any one book of the following List will be sent post-paid on receipt of a 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from the wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 84 A ONE NIGHT MYSTERY, and two other great Detective stories, by Wilkie Collins.
No. 85 ADVENTURES OF A BASHFUL BACHELOR, by Clara Augusta. A humorous story.
No. 86 TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE. A Novel by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, the most popular female writer of fiction of the age.
No. 87 THE COMPANION COOK BOOK, by Mrs. Jennie Hughes. It is one of the most comprehensive, common sense Cook Books ever published.
No. 88 OLD SECRETS AND NEW DISCOVERIES. This book takes rank in the front ranks of knowledge, and will be found both entertaining and useful.
No. 89 THREE THOUSAND THINGS WORTH KNOWING, by B. Moore, D. D., of "Moore's Universal Assistant." This book is a encyclopedia of useful information in condensed form.
No. 90 THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT, and other stories—by Rudyard Kipling.

No. 91 The First Prayer.

A beautiful imported Picture 15x20 inches in size. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 92 The First Kiss

A beautiful imported picture 15x20 inches in size. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 93 Two Is Company.

The original was painted by Percy Moran. This reproduction in 14 printings is a genuine work of art. Size 16½x22½ inches. **Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

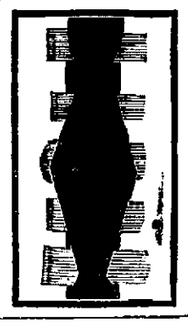
No. 94. A Basket of Beauties.
A magnificent picture of Roses by Paul de Longpre, the great painter of flowers. We believe this to be one of the handsomest

flower pictures ever offered to the public. It is 16½x22½ inches in size. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 95 Three Beautiful Flower Pictures.
Each measuring 9½x17 inches. The titles are "Summer Fragrance," "A Vase of Lilies," and "Fresh and Sweet." These three pictures all go together and will be **sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 5 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 96. Noah's Ark.
A menagerie, one strong of 12 pairs of Animals—Elephants, Camels, Deer, Horses, Cattle, Donkeys, Goats, Lions, Bears, Tigers, Dogs and Cats. Each pair is coupled and stands alone. They are lithographed in many colors on heavy cardboard, cut out and embossed. Every feature of the Animals is distinctly shown. The elephants are 7 inches high and 10 inches long, and the other Animals are proportionately large. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 15 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 97. Eighty-one Gold Eyed Needles.



Put up in a pretty morocco case, assorted sizes, and made by the best English manufacturers. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 20 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 98 Hair Pin Cabinet

A metal box lithographed in colors containing One Hundred Hair Pins, assorted sizes and styles; straight, crimped, even, invisible. The different styles are in separate compartments. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 99 A Pocket Mirror and Comb.

Set in neat leather combination case, with white metal frame. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 7 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 100 Safety Pin Book

Contains twenty-four nickel-plated Safety-Pins three sizes which enter the shields from either side, requiring no guiding when being secured or released. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 8 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

This is a picture of the Signature on Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee Wrapper, which you are to cut out and send to us as a voucher.

No other part of the Coffee Wrapper will be accepted as a voucher, nor will this Picture be accepted as such.

Arbuckle Bros.

SOME OF OUR SIGNATURES ARE PRINTED ON RED BACKGROUND.

This represents one page of a List which is found in each pound package of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee, and with each package in which the List is found the purchaser has bought a definite part of some article to be selected by him or her from the List, subject only to the condition that the signature on the package is to be cut out and returned to Arbuckle Bros. as a voucher, in accordance with the directions printed in connection with each item illustrated and described in the List. This List will be kept good only till May 31, 1900. Another page of this List will appear in this paper shortly.

Address all communications to ARBUCKLE BROS., NOTION DEPT., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

All Women Praise Wine of Cardui.

From Mrs. M. A. Thompson, Kalamazoo, Mich.:
I suffered from what was supposed to be tumor of the womb, but I have taken five bottles of Wine of Cardui and am almost cured.

From E. C. Jeter, M. D., Jenkinsville, S. C.:
I can speak of the merits of Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught as I have seen some splendid results from them.

From A. M. Edwards, Cooper, Delta Co., Texas:
My wife miscarried with her first child and went steadily down hill. I got Wine of Cardui and before she had taken the first bottle she could pick 250 lbs. of cotton a day.

From Mrs. L. J. Towler, Ontario, Va.:
I am feeling better from taking Wine of Cardui than I have felt in eight weeks.

From Mrs. Mary Booker, Morris Chapel, Tenn.:
I had Neuralgia of the Womb and would get cold and stiff from the knees down and would have to go to bed. Wine of Cardui benefitted me quickly and I am now perfectly well.

From W. D. Hasting, Elkmont, Ala.:
One bottle of Wine of Cardui cured my wife sound and well. I advise every woman to get it and keep it in the house.

From Mrs. G. L. Nicholson, Elliott, Ark.:
When I was a girl of 16 my menstrual sickness became suppressed and I had fallen off to a mere shadow. Wine of Cardui put me all right.

From Mrs. W. White, 27 Abercorn st., corner St. Julien, Savannah, Ga.:
The doctors told my sister her womb trouble had gone on so long she could never have a baby, but since taking Wine of Cardui she has two fine children.

From Mrs. W. W. Randolph, Concordia, Kan.:
Two of the best doctors in Grand Island, Neb., gave me up to die, but I got Wine of Cardui and it helped me from the first dose. I am now in better health than for many years.

From Mrs. G. T. Davis, Clinton, Mo.:
We have given Wine of Cardui a fair test with our daughter and it has done her more good than anything we ever tried.

From Wm. B. Logwood, Benton Creek, Va.:
My wife tried Wine of Cardui when she was hardly able to walk across the floor. She has used one bottle and is able to do all her own work.

From Mrs. August Gosse, Oelwein, Iowa:
I have been a great sufferer for three years from painful menstrual derangements, but after taking one bottle of Wine of Cardui I feel I am cured sound and well.

From Eunice Baker, Gadney, S. C.:
I had displacement of the womb and whites, and when I commenced taking Wine of Cardui was in a pitiful condition. Am now using my second bottle and my health is better in every respect.

From Geo. L. Nelson, Editor "Midland Editor," Harlington, Neb.:
My wife was benefitted by Wine of Cardui to such an extent that we now have a little cherub in our home.

From Mrs. G. A. Faulkner, Halifax, Va.:
I have been using Wine of Cardui and think it the greatest medicine on earth for painful menstruation.

From Mrs. N. C. Parker, Landersville, Ala.:
I suffered from female troubles for nearly 20 years before I commenced to take Wine of Cardui. It has greatly helped me.

From Miss Lizzie Newell, Fort Mill, S. C.:
I feel like a new person since I began using Wine of Cardui.

From Mrs. A. Ocan, Natchitoches, La.:
Wine of Cardui gave me great relief when suffering from displacement of the womb.

From Mrs. Amanda E. Truitt, 1025 Granview Road, Muscatine, Iowa:
I suffered death nearly every month with my menstruation and would sometimes nearly go into spasms. Doctor said I had abscess of the ovary. Have taken four bottles of Wine of Cardui and am well.

From Lucretia Ladee, Friar's Point, Coahoma Co., Miss.:
I wrote you last spring for advice for a lady who had been married eight years, and the doctors said could never have a child. Since taking Wine of Cardui she has a fine healthy girl.

From Ella Lipscomb, Winchester, Tenn.:
I have been sick about four mo ths with pain in my head, and other trouble. I saw a Birthday Almanac and decided to try Wine of Cardui. To my surprise it did great good from the start.

You Can Get Wine of Cardui at Any Drug Store and Take It in the Privacy of Your Own Home.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

SHOWERS TONIGHT, FAIR SUNDAY; VARIABLE WINDS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

HAVE YOU STARTED THE STORY?

If Not, Now Is the Time. It Might Be a Good Plan to Loan the Papers Containing the Story to Your Neighbor.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1899. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

USES HOT WORDS

RHODES CHARGES TREASON IN THE ASSEMBLY.

VERY EXTRAORDINARY SCENE

ASSERTS MEMBERS ACCEPTED TRANSVAAL BRIBES.

NO BOER OUTBREAK AS YET

BRITISH FEARS ARE AGAIN DISCOUNTED.

London, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, today, says there was an extraordinary scene in the assembly Friday, during the debate on the registration of voters' bill. Cecil Rhodes, who hitherto has deprecated the possibility of hostilities, repeated the statement that several members had accepted money for electioneering purposes from the Transvaal government, with which England is now on the verge of war.

The statement created a great impression.

Later, speaking on the same bill, Mr. Rhodes pointedly indicated that some of the members were practically guilty of treason, that they were "supporters of a ministerial party who lived entirely on offal" and were "nothing more than political scavangers."

He called on the premier to hold these in check.

The departure of more officers for the Cape and the denial of the Portuguese minister that Great Britain is to take Delagoa Bay are the only developments in the Transvaal situation this morning.

NOT REASSURING.

The cabinet ministers have left town. Their action yesterday evokes nothing noteworthy in the way of comment. The expectation that their meeting would be followed by a border outbreak has, so far, been unfilled, though the news from Johannesburg tells of unrest that is not assuring.

In spite of the Portuguese minister's denial, there is good reason to believe Great Britain will lease Delagoa Bay. The most notable of the officers who sailed today was Major General French. A number of staff officers, special service officers and war correspondents accompanied him.

A PRO-BOER VIEW.

Cape Town, Sept. 23.—The Ons Land, the Afrikander bund organ, commenting on the British cabinet meeting, heads its article: "More demands; more troops; more dumdum bullets." It says there is no casus belli, but that the British troops on the border are likely to make one, and hopes the Afrikanders' protest will be heeded before it is too late. At a meeting of forty-eight progressive members of the assembly yesterday evening resolutions were passed deprecating encouraging the Transvaal, pledging the imperial government the strongest support.

A FEELING OF UNREST.

Johannesburg, Sept. 22.—(Delayed in transmission).—The feeling of unrest here has not abated. There is more rowdyism and street barricading is proceeding.

NO WORD OF EXPEDITION.

Manila, Sept. 23.—4:45 p. m.—No information has been received from the naval expedition at Subig Bay.

The Filipinos have not made good their offer to surrender the American prisoners and they have not sent an officer to meet Major General Otis, as promised.

Nothing further has been heard from the rebel officers who conferred with General MacArthur, recently, and returned to their own lines.

Chief Signal Officer Thompson has gone on a two weeks' tour of inspection of the service of all the southern islands.

MURDERED MAN WELL KNOWN.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 23.—Frank Leiden, who was killed at the city opera house in Chattanooga last night by Actress Julia Morrison, was known in private life as Frank Leidenheimer. He was born in New Orleans, thirty-eight years ago, and was a member of a prominent family here. He has been stage manager for E. H. Southern, Thomas Keene, Edwin Arden and Frohman.

INCREASE GRANTED.

Montgomery, W. Va., Sept. 23.—Two collieries on New river granted five cents advance to the miners today. Eight hundred miners returned to work. It is now believed that a majority of the operators in that district will grant a similar increase on Monday.

FEUDIST SHOT IN THE BACK.

Middlesboro, Ky., Sept. 23.—"General" Sowder, son of Council-Sowder, of Middlesboro, and a noted leader of the Sowder-Turner feud, which raged ten years ago around Middlesboro, and in which so many men were killed, was shot through the back from ambush last night near his home. His enemy is believed to be one of the Turners and the feud is likely to be revived.

GATHERED IN THE COURTS.

SUIT TO SET ASIDE ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.

Moellering Bros. & Millard Sue William Hilker and His Bondsmen and Attorneys.

In the circuit court today B. F. Harper, attorney for Moellering Bros. & Millard, commenced a sensational suit against William F. Hilker, E. V. Emrick, S. M. Hench, John B. Kelley and Charles Falk. The suit is for alleged fradulent conveyance of property. The complaint states that Hilker has turned over to the other men named as defendants all his property for the purpose of defrauding plaintiffs and others who are creditors of Hilker. The gentlemen named are bondsmen for Hilker and it is understood that he turned over to them his property to guarantee his bond and attorneys' fees.

GUARDIAN RESIGNS.

Jacob Auer has resigned as guardian of Edward Felger, who is adjudged to be of unsound mind, and Simon Freistroffer has made application to be appointed guardian to succeed Mr. Auer.

FILES A DEMURRER.

Chas. W. Kuhne and W. & E. Leonard, attorneys for defendant in the damage suit of Sophia Tons vs. Anna Kucher, files a demurrer in which they contend that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to make a good cause for action.

NOTES.

Judge O'Rourke granted Enos Hannen judgment for $387.96 against Charles H. and Eliza E. Higgins.

In the case of George Wilson vs. Sarah J. Clutter et al., Judge Dawson has ruled that plaintiff must file bond for costs within ten days. This is the case in which Wilson brought suit to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment. He is a non-resident.

William Ferguson has sued Jennie Blackburn for $400 alleged to be due on account. Ryan & Ryan are plaintiff's attorneys.

John C. Cain, trustee of the estate of Daniel Nestel, deceased, filed his final report and was discharged.

J. D. Morgan, guardian of Rosa McDowell and other children, was granted permission to sell his wards' real estate, and Judge O'Rourke issued an order for the sale.

Max Baumgartner, through his attorney, F. H. Kleckamp, filed an application to adopt Minnie Reamer, who is the complaining witness against William Hilker.

OTIS REPORTS FIGHTING.

Washington, Sept. 23.—General Otis has cabled the following account of the insurgents attack on the railway tracks near Angeles:

"Manila, Sept. 23.—Adjutant General, Washington: Insurgents succeeded in derailing section of train yesterday a short distance from Angeles. Then made attack on railway guards; result, Captain Perry, quartermaster, slightly wounded in arm; Private Charles Ziemnus, hospital corps, killed; Private Sam Steele, Seventeenth infantry, severely wounded; Civilian Charles S. Price, slightly wounded and unknown civilian killed. Insurgents driven, leaving six dead in their tracks and troops immediately sent in pursuit. Otis."

IOWANS SAIL FOR HOME.

Washington, Sept. 23.—General Otis cables the war department today that the Senator sailed yesterday from Manila with the Iowa volunteers.

W. H. Harkins, of Portland, is in the city on a business trip.

PULL IT WIDE OPEN

OHIO REPUBLICANS BEGIN THE CAMPAIGN.

GREAT RALLY HELD IN AKRON

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND IN ATTENDANCE.

ROOSEVELT THE BIG CARD

ROUGH RIDER DECLARES FOR EXPANSION.

Akron, Ohio, Sept. 32.—The republican state campaign was opened here today with one of the largest crowds known in the history of politics in Ohio.

The advance guard, which arrived last night, was swelled at an early

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

hour this morning by strangers coming in on early morning trains, so that when the large delegations from the city arrived about noon, the town was already well filled. The special trains bearing the crowds from Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Canton and Youngstown added 20,000 more and it is thought there were 50,000 visitors in Akron.

Judge Nash arrived from Columbus at 7 o'clock this forenoon, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Babcock, Col. Charles Dick, Secretary of State Kinney, Auditor of State Guilbert, and Hon. H. M. Daugherty, who was his leading opponent for the nomination before the Columbus convention.

TEDDY ARRIVES.

Governor Roosevelt and his escort, the Tippecanoe club, of Cleveland, did not arrive until after 12 o'clock. An immense crowd greeted them at the station and the party was taken to the Hotel Buchtel.

From here Judge Nash, Governor Roosevelt, Senator Hanna, Colonel Dick an dother distinguished guests went to the Elks club rooms, where they ate dinner with the newspaper men.

This was an entirely non-partisan affair. Afterwards Nash and Roosevelt received the college delegations, of which there were several large delegations present from Oberlin college, Western Reserve university, Ohio State university and other institutions.

The parade moved at 2 o'clock. It was in six divisions and in charge of Capt. A. Wagoner, as grand marshal.

A GREAT PARADE.

There were 15,000 men in the line. The most conspicuous features were the escorts of Colonel Roosevelt and Judge Nash, the one the veterans of the Spanish-American war and the other of veterans of the civil war. The meeting was held at Grace park, within whose confines fully 75,000 people gathered, only a small portion of whom could get within range of the voices of the speakers.

Judge N. D. Tibballs presided. President Ira Priest, of Buchtel college, offered prayer, and the Columbus Glee club of 100 voices sang. Judge Nash was the first speaker.

CANDIDATE NASH'S SPEECH.

After alluding to the republican victory of 1896 and attributing prosperity to the last tariff law, the speaker said the democrats were continuing to demand, as had been done by the democrats in Ohio. He believed the republicans in the state of President McKinley would take no backward step on that question. Continuing, he said:

"There is another very important matter with which the republican party and its policies has had much to do within the last two and one-half years. Our foreign markets have been enlarged and our foreign commerce has been increased. We believe this to be absolutely necessary for the present and future prosperity of the country. The policy of the republican party is to strengthen and make larger the foreign market for our goods. It is very much in earnest in this matter. We are just as zealous in this cause as we ever were in saving our home market for Americans. This we propose to do, even if it requires that government assistance shall be given to our shipping so that our wares may sail the world over under our own flag. This we will do, even if it involves the construction of the Nicaraguan canal by our own government. This we will do, even if it demands that our flag shall never be hauled down in islands lawfully acquired by the valor of our soldiers and sailors.

THERE IS NO IMPERIALISM.

"The democrats bravely shouted at Zanesville, 'We are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States.' Who in the world is in favor of it? Imperialism is the power, authority or character of an emperor. I know of no imperialist in this broad land. I know of no man in it who desires to change the spirit or character of this great republic as it was handed down to us by our fathers. Even those who believe that it is a wise policy to retain possession of the islands which have come to us as a part of the victory which we won over Spain do not wish to establish an empire in them or anything akin to an empire. All they desire is to carry to their inhabitants the same enlightenment and the same civilization which we enjoy. When they are prepared for it, it is purposed, when congress shall act, to give them a government free in character and guaranteeing to them the sacred rights which we cherish."

AS TO TRUSTS.

After dwelling upon the growth of trusts, he said the republican and democratic parties in Ohio stood upon an equality on that issue, each having denounced trusts in its platform. He said:

"Undoubtedly new and careful and wise legislation will be required both upon the part of congress and state legislatures to regulate and prevent evils which may emanate from large corporations. Such legislation we can safely entrust to the men of the republican party. In all times past they have shown themselves more capable than the men placed in congress and in our legislatures by the democrats."

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.

At the conclusion of Judge Nash's speech, Governor Roosevelt was introduced. He spoke in part as follows:

GEORGE KILBON NASH.

"Our opponents seek to make their points by denouncing trusts and expansion. In both cases they occupy a purely destructive attitude. They advocate nothing constructive. The democratic party with that fatal facility it has shown for many years in appearing at every recurring presidential election as the enemy of the business man, and above all, of the workingman, now once more comes to the front as the champion of the forces that tell for economic destruction. They denounce the trusts, but the measures they propose against them are purely political, are not economic, not remedial. They strive sion, and trusts that the passion thus sion, and trusts that th passion thus inflamed will overcome sound judgment. They propose either no remedy, or else they propose remedies so absurd and so vicious that they would ten-fold aggravate all existing evils. Mr. Bryan has developed a visionary scheme of national supervision, a scheme of extreme centralization which would be unworkable at present and which might cause great havoc to industry, if so much as the attempt was made to put it into effect. We propose to meet the problem in the only way it can be met, by cool and careful study, by finding out what the facts are and then by exhausting every legitimate power, legislative, administrative

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

OUR OWN LAWTON

THE GREAT WARRIOR WRITES TO A COMRADE.

SOME FACTS OF HIS LIFE

HE CLAIMS FORT WAYNE AS HIS HOME.

GREETING TO OLD COMRADES

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE GENERAL.

Throughout the country there has been a deal of misunderstanding concerning the history of Major General Henry W. Lawton the man. His military career is so illustrious as to be well known. Not so his private life. For instance, many newspaper

GENERAL HENRY W. LAWTON.

stories declare he is an incorrigible bachelor who never had a love affair in his life. This was all very well until the dispatches from Manila told of the heroism of the general's young son on the firing line. Then the story had to be revised and was when the dispatches later recited Mrs. Lawton's bravery under fire around Manila. Here in Fort Wayne General Lawton is well known and well remembered by many citizens, especially his comrades in the civil war. But there has been some vagueness of information about him outside his brilliant military career. A. S. Covell, of Sion S. Bass post, G. A. R., of this city, and a former comrade of General Lawton, wrote him for information and has received the following letter, which will be of general interest:

"Headquarters First Division, Eighth Army Corps, Manila, Philippine Islands, Aug. 8, 1899.—A. S. Covell, Fort Wayne, Ind.: My dear Comrade—Your favor of June 19th has just been received and I hasten to assure you of my sincere appreciation of the kindly feeling which you express for me from yourself, as well as from the comrades you represent. If it has been my good fortune in my efforts to perform my whole duty since the commencement of our war with Spain to earn the good opinion and admiration of my friends and comrades of the civil war, it is a sufficient and ample recompense for all the effort it has cost me. There are no people in the world who can better judge of the merits of a soldier than those who fought from '61 to '05 and none whose good opinion I appreciate more highly.

Concerning the proposition which you refer to, to raise money for the purpose of making some substantial expression of your appreciation of my work, I beg to assure you that your good opinion and good wishes are all that I desire and trust that my friends will not burden themselves further. At the same time I beg to assure you of my heartfelt appreciation of your efforts in that direction.

"In reply to your inquiries concerning my birth place, residence, early life, etc., the following I think will cover all the facts you desire to know:

"My father resided in Fort Wayne, Indiana, long before I was born, he having come to Indiana at the time of the building of the Wabash and Erie canal; I was born, however, on the 17th day of March, 1843, at Manhattan, in the state of Ohio. Manhattan, now a suburb of Toledo, is the point near which the canal entered Lake Erie. Later my parents resided in Maumee City, Ohio, and it is there my first recollections began. I attended the primary schools at that place and at the age of seven years my father went to California, and I, with my mother, moved to Lorraine county, Ohio; two years later, my father having returned from California, I went with him to the west, remaining something more than a year in Iowa and about one year in Missouri. In 1858 my father returned to Fort Wayne and I entered the Fort Wayne Methodist Episcopal college as a student. Since that time Fort Wayne has been my home. I remained at college until the breaking out of the war in April, 1861, when I enlisted in a company organized by Captain W. P. Segur, which became part of the Ninth Indiana volunteers. At the close of my term of service in that regiment I returned to Fort Wayne and immediately re-enlisted with Captain O. D. Hurd, whose company became part of the Thirtieth Indiana volunteers. At the close of the war I returned to Fort Wayne as colonel of that regiment, entered the office of Judge Ninde (Ninde & Taylor) to read law. In the summer of 1866 at the solicitation of Judge Ninde I left his office to take a law course at Harvard university, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. I was a student at that institution when I received an appointment in the regular army, which I accepted.

"As I was appointed to the army from the state of Indiana and as I was at the time a citizen and resident of Fort Wayne, my military service should not affect my residence or citizenship, and I still remain a resident of Fort Wayne and a citizen of that state. I have a letter before me from G. W. Boerger, secretary of Harmony lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., dated Fort Wayne, Indiana, February 24th, 1899, in which the following occurs:

"'I have a book before me in which you signed the constitution on the night of your initiation, and it reads, H. W. Lawton, residence, Fort Wayne, Ind., age, 21, occupation, soldier, date, March 24th, 1864. This makes you the oldest living member, etc.'

"So, you will observe, I was a citizen of Fort Wayne at the time of reaching my majority. The army register shows me as appointed from Indiana and there is on file in the adjutant general's office various statements made by myself at different times, whenever my grade in the army has been changed, each of which reads, 'residence, Fort Wayne, Indiana.' I am also, as you know, a member of Sion S. Bass post, G. A. R., and I am also a member of Summit City lodge, F. & A. M., having joined that fraternity I believe the same year that I joined Harmony lodge of Odd Fellows, to-wit, 1864.

"I have never wavered in my allegiance to the state of Indiana and have never for a moment contemplated a change of residence. Fort Wayne, Indiana, is the only place where I could legally cast a vote or where I could have voted at any time since I attained my majority.

"I was married to Mary Craig near Louisville, Ky., in 1881; we have four children, one boy and three girls, all in good health and doing finely. I think you will find my name in a book giving a history of Allen county. I think this gives you all the information you desire and answers all your questions.

"I take great interest in the reunions of our old regiments and keep posted as well as I can concerning my old comrades. I have, therefore, heard of the death of many of them and feel often that the time is close at hand when I, too, must join the great majority as they go marching along.

"I saw a great deal of Hathaway when I was living at Washington. We were great friends and met frequently.

"Remember me very kindly to the other members of your committee, particularly to Captain Whittiker, and also to all other of my comrades and to any of my friends whom you may know or who may inquire about me, and believe me, that I sincerely appreciate the good will and good opinion of you all.

"Sincerely and fraternally yours,
"H. W. Lawton,
"Major General U. S. Vols."

WILL HEAR EVIDENCE.

Referee Chapin has fixed Wednesday, September 27, as the date for hearing the evidence in opposition to the discharge of David W. Bitner from his indebtedness under the bankruptcy act. The objection was filed by Moellering Bros. & Millard.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bond have returned from their wedding tour.

Mrs. O. C. Peterson, formerly Miss Florence Feits, of this city, is the guest of Mrs. Whiteleather, of South Harrison street. Mrs. Peterson's husband is a prominent Chicago attorney.

While rolling an iron hoop Friday, the little daughter of E. J. Hartzell, living north of the city, got a fragment of metal in her eye. It scaled from the hoop and entered the eye with much force, producing much pain. Dr. K. K. Wheelock removed the offending substance.

FEES BIG ENOUGH.

TO PAY THE FINES AND COSTS AGAINST HIM.

BOB SHIRLEY'S NEAT SCHEME

SHIRLEYITES' TROUBLES WILL COST THEM NOTHING.

HAVE CLAIMED THEIR FEES

ANTI-SHIRLEYITES APPEAL TO CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. Robert B. Shirley up to the present time appears to have away the best of it in the factional fight which has been waging at Shirley City. He has been fined once or twice and so has his friend, Alex Baker, but it appears now that after the difficulties are all ended, if they ever are, all his troubles will have cost the Hon. Robert not a cent. Friday in Justice France's court Alex Baker was fined $1 and costs, and Albert Balsinger and Clarence Thomas, two anti-Shirleyits, were not satisfied and decided to appeal, but Shirley advised his friend, Alex Baker, to settle and 'Squire France figured up the costs, making a total expense to Baker of about $13. The docket was stayed by Mr. Shirley.

After this was done, Shirley, Baker and four other Shirleyites, who had been called as witnesses, went to Justice France and put in a claim of two days' fees in the cases against Balsinger and Thomas. The per diem and mileage for each man amounted to $5.20 in each case. For six witnesses this meant $31.20 fees charged against Balsinger and the same sum charged against Thomas, a total of 62.40. When the appeal bonds were prepared the defendants, Balsinger and Thomas, for the first time knew of the big costs assessed against them, a total of $47 in each case. To get even they claimed fees in the case against Baker, but it was too late. He had stayed the docket. In no case were the fine and costs more than $15 and the total for the three cases does not exceed $42. Thus have Shirley and his friends claimed enough in witness fees to pay the fines and costs against them, but there is a small sum left which can be used if there are any more fines assessed against the Shirleyites.

The Thomas and Balsinger cases go up to the circuit court, and more costs will accrue, and as Shirley will have numerous witnesses on hand, all of whom will claim their fees, it appears that the Shirleyites will accumulate a neat surplus for future use, providing, of course, that the circuit court sustains France's decision.

LEADS OTHER APPLICANTS.

Harry S. Davis, pressman at the Freie Presse office, applied for a position in the printing department of the government about a year ago and was among those who passed through an examination recently. Yesterday Mr. Davis received notice from Washington that he stood at the head of the class, his percentage being greater than any of the others, and that he should hold himself in readiness to report at Washington in the near future, ready to assume a position that had been assigned to him. He will probably be called to the capital about December 1. Harry served a pressman's apprenticeship in The Sentinel office, where he was employed for a number of years before assuming his present position.

GREAT STOCK OF GOLD.

New York, Sept. 23.—The stock of gold coin in the New York sub-treasury is now $127,000,000. This is said to be larger than any previous holdings of gold in thirty years.

THE RINGLEADER CAPTURED.

London, Sept. 23.—The ringleader of the band of highwaymen who stole the sum of £12,000 September 12, while in transit to a large bank in this city, has been arrested.

RAINS DO GREAT DAMAGE.

Sebastopol, Sept. 23.—Torrential rains have done great damage to houses here and the vineyards and orchards in the vicinity have been devastated. Communication is interrupted with many points.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Diederich C. Lampe and Katie Jost, Dallas Trevey and Mary Michaels,

Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, in men, women or children, cured by

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Get the genuine if you want to be cured. 10 cents & 25 cents. at drug stores.

There is to-day a crying need of a reformation in the treatment of the body. The basis of this reformation is to be found in the thesis of Dr. R. V. Pierce: "Diseases which originate in the stomach must be cured through the stomach."

In the thirty odd years of Dr. Pierce's experience as chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., he has treated more than half a million people, with a record of ninety-eight cures in every hundred. The theory held by Dr. Pierce, that the stomach is the chief breeding place of disease, is abundantly borne out by the success of his treatment which is addressed primarily to the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

No other medicine acts so powerfully and so perfectly on the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Men and women afflicted with shortness of breath, heart disease, suffocation, dizziness, spots before the eyes, "liver pains," and similar ailments have been promptly and perfectly cured by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

Thomas A. Swartz of Sub-Station C., Columbus, Ohio, Box 105, writes: "I was taken very sick with severe headache, then cramps in the stomach, and my food would not digest, then Kidney and liver trouble, and my back got so weak I could scarcely get around. At last I had all these at once and I gave money to the doctors whenever I thought they would do me any good, but the more I doctored the worse I got, until six years passed. I had become so poorly I could only walk in the house by the aid of a chair, and I got so thin I had grown up to the thinking that I could not be cured. Then I saw one of my neighbors, who said, 'Take my advice, and use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of yourself.' The first bottle helped me and after I had taken eight I was weighed and found I had gained 27 pounds. I have done more hard work in the past eleven months than I did in two years before, and I am healthy to-day and do not feel anything like dying. I cannot give Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery too much praise."

$10. $20. $50. $100.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.

ROOM 3 ARCADE, UPSTAIRS

Open Saturday Evenings From 7:00 to 8:30.

LOANS MADE On your Furniture, Pianos, Horses and Wagons, Carriages, or any like security on easy payments. All good left in your keeping. All business private and confidential.

Don't fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY . . .

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children. . . . . .

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

FALL TERM OPENED

Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899.

The course of studies in the English branches is complete and practical. Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting, Typewriting and Stenography. Also plain sewing receives special attention.

Both telephones. One-half mile from Robison Park car line. For further particulars address

SISTER SUPERIOR,
Allen Co. St. Vincent's P. O., Ind.

Men's Underwear.

See Our Specials.

Mercerized Silk,
Pink Striped,
Blue Striped,
At $2, $2.50 & $3.

Look in Our Window.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,
84 Calhoun Street.

HUBS AND SPOKES

NEW FORT WAYNE CONCERN WILL MAKE THEM.

STANDARD COMPANY FORMED

MEN OF MEANS BEHIND THE PROJECT.

NEW FACTORY FOR EAST END

WILL BE IN OPERATION IN A SHORT TIME.

Within a few weeks a new Fort Wayne company will begin the manufacture of wheels and spokes in its factory to be erected on the site of the old White Wheel works in the east end of the city. The location is north of the Nickel Plate tracks and east of Glasgow avenue, and the new organization is to be known as the Standard Hub and Spoke company.

The capital stock of $25,000 is nearly all subscribed, and the stockholders are Messrs. Henry W. Kohrmann, Henry Hilgeman, John W. White, Edward White, Mayor Henry P. Scherer, G. C. Strieder and G. G. Detzer. Early next week a meeting will be held at which officers are to be chosen, and articles of incorporation will at once be filed. Work will begin at once, and it is hoped to have the new concern in operation within a short time.

As already stated a new factory is to be erected and equipped with the most approved machinery for carrying on this line of manufacturing industry. At first only hubs and spokes will be made, but the company expects to later begin the building of complete wheels. There is certain to be quite a large force of operatives employed from the first, and later this will be largely increased. The business manager will be Mr. Kohrmann, who for more than ten years was connected with the White Wheel company, and has a practical knowledge of the business. He will soon surrender his position in the White bank to take up the new work.

Twenty years ago Fort Wayne was regarded as the chief wheel manufacturing city in the United States and the wheels bearing the trade mark of H. C. Olds & Son and J. B. White & Son needed no other recommendation. They were built upon honest lines and dealers and wagonmakers throughout the country recognized them as the best ever made. In those days Fort Wayne was to the wagon and buggy trade what Grand Rapids is today to the furniture trade—the central manufacturing city. Then came the American Wheel company, which absorbed both Fort Wayne establishments—the Olds company by combination and the White company by direct purchase, and Fort Wayne's glory as a wheel building center began to wane. The White works burned down and its 150 workmen were thrown out of employment and the output of the Olds works was limited to the extent that its operating force, which was about 450 men, dwindled gradually until nothing remained. Every indication points to the fact that the organization of the Standard Hub and Spoke company is the beginning of the return to the old-time prominence of Fort Wayne in this line of trade.

THE STATE CHARITIES.

The extra state conference number of the Indiana bulletin of charities and correction has been issued announcing the program for the eighth annual state conference of charities and correction at Lafayette, October 3, 4 and 5. The bulletin says that $2,000,000 of taxes is spent every year in maintaining our charitable and correctional institutions and in poor relief given by township trustees. Everyone, the bulletin says, is invited to attend the conference who is interested in knowing how this money is spent; how it can be reduced, and how it can be spent to the best advantage.

INDIANA FARMERS TO MEET.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 23.—The second state conference of the farmers' institutes of Indiana, to be held at Purdue university here October 18 and 19, promises to be of unusual interest. The industrial and social phases of the farmer's life will be discussed by competent speakers. Among the prominent outsiders who will attend are Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin experimental station; Prof. Eugene Davenport, of the University of Illinois; Prof. Nellie S. Kedzie, of the Peoria Bradley institute, and Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, of Battle Creek, Mich.

THE PLAYERS ARE RESERVED.

THE LIST FORWARDED TO PRESIDENT YOUNG.

Games Played in the National League—Base Ball Items of General Interest.

Secretary Hubbard, of the Fort Wayne base ball association, has forwarded to President Power, of the Inter State, and President Young, of the National league, the following list of reserved players: John Glasscock, George Miller, Wallace Hollingsworth, Eddie Herr, Theodore Guese, Hilliary Swaim, Samuel Gillen, Charley Babb, Timothy Flood, William Bergen, Norman Brashear, George O. Sample, Fred Wienig, Ira Belden and Tom Letcher. Babb, Gillen, Guese and Glasscock signed contracts with the reserve clause stricken out, but the Fort Wayne club will make an effort to retain these players. Eddie Herr was on the Fort Wayne's reserve list last fall, but was unable to play this season. The club has a right to reserve him and it may be that next season Herr will be in condition to pitch gilt-edged ball again.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	90	40	.692
Philadelphia	85	51	.625
Boston	82	52	.612
Baltimore	78	53	.595
St. Louis	77	60	.562
Cincinnati	75	62	.547
Chicago	69	65	.515
Louisville	66	70	.485
Pittsburg	65	71	.478
New York	54	76	.400
Washington	49	86	.363
Cleveland	20	122	.141

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; Boston, 0 (first game).
Boston, 8; Chicago, 7 (second game).
Pittsburg, 11; New York, 2 (first game).
Pittsburg, 4; New York, 0 (second game).
Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 2 (first game).
Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 5 (second game).
Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Louisville, 17; Washington, 4.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Buck Freeman made another home run yesterday. He has set a mark in four-baggers this season which will be shot at many years before it is beaten.

Two or three of the Fort Wayne players, it is intimated, have received offers to play in the new American association. They will accept if the league is a go.

Dayton has reserved all its players except Pastorius. "Kid" Morris, Ogee, an Indian, and several more players who were not in the game are included in the reserve list.

"Chic" Stahl led the batting in the two games played between Chicago and Boston yesterday. In nine times at bat he made six hits. In the second game he made an error, his first in many weeks.

Erve Beck yesterday made his first hits since becoming a member of Hanlon's Superbas. He has two bingles marked to his credit and one of them was for two bases. Beck also made an error.

Manager Armour wants to sell his Dayton team. He claims to have been loser on the season and intimates that with one man to control the team there is no doubt that a winner would make money.

TO CURE LA GRIPPE IN TWO DAYS
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

WILL BREAK AWAY

DIVISION IN CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION.

INDIANA COUNCILS WITHDRAW

FROM THE SUPREME NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

DEATH RATE MUCH TOO HIGH

WILL ORGANIZE IN FORT WAYNE TOMORROW.

At a meeting to be held in this city tomorrow many Indiana councils of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, a powerful fraternal insurance society, will withdraw from the national organization, which has its headquarters at Brooklyn, N. Y.

The project has been under way for some time, and its promoters feel that the time has arrived when a decisive step should be taken. Tomorrow representatives of sixteen councils in Indiana will convene at Sons of Columbus hall and form a permanent organization, elect state officers and launch the new society upon its career. Every portion of the state is to be represented, but there will be neither state nor national officers of the old organization present. The name of the new society will be the Catholic Benevolent League, of Indiana.

The cause for this withdrawal from the parent order is found in the fact that the death rate has grown much too high, and the members feel that the new society can be carried on at a much lower rate. Of late the death rate has averaged three per month, and a very large majority of the deaths were from the east. This led the western members to believe that a separate organization would be most beneficial to them. Action to this effect came very near being taken at the state convention held in Laporte in August, but the matter was deferred until this time.

The promoters of the new state organization expect to carry on the work in Indiana with an average death rate of two per month. Under the old order of things there were six grades of insurance, ranging up to $5,000. The new society will issue but three grades—$500, $1,000 and $2,000—no member being permitted to carry more than the latter amount. It is believed the new plan will enroll from 800 to 1,000 members from the start, and that it will rapidly increase.

Of the six councils of the Catholic Benevolent Legion in Fort Wayne, four have voted to join the new movement, though The Sentinel's informant declined to designate them by name. It is known, however, that the sentiment in favor of the state organization has been very strong in all the branches, and the remaining two may drop into line at a later date. The preliminary meeting to this organization was held at Library hall in this city August 27, and a committee was appointed to notifytify the most active workers that the meeting for permanent organization would be held tomorrow. On this committee Fort Wayne, Logansport, Lafayette and Garrett are represented.

The committee on by-laws for the new organization is in session this afternoon, and will be prepared to make a report at the state meeting tomorrow, when at least fifty delegates from various parts of the state will be present.

BELITTLES DEWEY'S FIGHT.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 23.—Goldwin Smith, writing in a local paper, says: "Nothing could show the extent to which the head of Columbia has been turned by the war more than her adoration of the hero Dewey. What did the hero Dewey and his comrades do? They sat in almost perfect safety and destroyed at long range a line of helpless tubs, with some hundreds of the poor Spaniards who manned them, and who alone had an opportunity of showing heroism on the occasion. So perfectly secure did the Americans feel that they adjourned to breakfast in the middle of their sport. There was among them a single casualty, and had they all gone tiger hunting one casualty at least probably would have occurred. For this, however, Dewey is declared to be the equal of the great seamen who conquered on the terrible days of Aboukir, Copenhagen, Trafalgar. If he were so inclined he might probably be elected president of the United States.

"Canada cannot possibly take part in the celebration of Dewey's triumphs without an evident breach of courtesy toward Spain, a friendly nation, which has done Canada no wrong. Spain, let it be remembered, though deprived of her possessions in this hemisphere, is still a Mediterranean power, decayed at present, but capable of restoration. The British government will hardly thank the Canadian government for making her an implacable enemy."

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

DE LAGRANGE.

Agnes Cecelia DeLagrange, the baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius DeLagrange, died Friday night at the home in Perry township, seven miles north of the city. The little one was 13 months old and its death was due to inflammation of the bowels. Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from St. Vincent's Catholic church at Academie.

BROWN.

Maude Brown, aged twenty years, died Friday from tuberculosis at the Indiana School for Feeble Minded Youth. Funeral services were held at that institute today.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Pens.—Funeral services of Charles W. Pens will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the residence, corner Grace and Home avenues, and at 2 o'clock from the West Creighton avenue Church of Christ. Rev. Harris will officiate.

Occleston.—Funeral services of Mrs. Hannah Occleston will be held Sunday morning at 10 o'clock from the residence in Aboite township. The interment will be at Lindenwood.

GIVEN THEIR LIBERTY.

(Columbia City Post.)

John Kane and Paul Harshbarger, the Coesse young men, were given their liberty Friday forenoon and it is supposed the horse play will now cease. The boys were suspected of being implicated in the stealing of some cattle from J. F. Mossman. This belief was so strong on the part of some that Sheriff Hull was urged to take the boys to Fort Wayne for identification and that move ended in a fluke. Thursday Sheriff Melching brought Albert Fox out from Fort Wayne to testify against the boys. No opportunity was given him to tell his story and at 7 o'clock the sheriff returned to Fort Wayne with his prisoner. He met J. F. Mossman at Coesse and told him that if he would file an affidavit against the boys he would come to Columbia City Friday morning and take them to Fort Wayne and have them tried there. For reasons best known to himself Mr. Mossman declined to do as the officer desired and Sheriff Melching then decided to let the matter drop. He so telephoned Sheriff Hull and Kane and Harshbarger were given their liberty. Prosecutor was not disposed to go ahead with the case for the following reasons: John Kane, sr., and Nelson Truman were here ready to testify that John Kane, jr., was at home July 3d and 4th. Dr. J. K. Geary was ready to testify that Paul Harshbarger paid him a doctor bill on the evening of the 3d of July and also says he saw Kane in the field making hay that day. Ed Whicker would have testified that he shaved both of the boys on the 3d of July in the evening. Such testimony against the evidence of Fox would have been pretty strong, in fact, so strong that Mr. Whiteleather did not believe they could be held. When the boys were given their liberty they stated that they were innocent and were glad to be out, but they were not sure how long it would be until they would be yanked up again.

See UNCLE SAM STAMP gifts.

APPOINTMENT IS HELD UP.

MR. DIEDERICH MAY NOT BE CONSUL TO BREMEN.

An Expert Sent to Investigate the Affairs of the Consulate—No Reasons Given.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The president has held up the appointment of Henry W. Diederich to be consul at Bremen, and has sent George Murphy, one of the most expert of the clerks in the consular bureau here, to take charge of the office in place of Louis Lange, the retiring consul.

Mr. Diederich is at present United States consul at Madgeburg and was slated for transfer to Bremen. It is not known whether there is to be a change in the president's intention as to Mr. Diederich or whether it is deemed desirable to have the affairs and records of the office thoroughly investigated with a view to turning it over in good shape.

LAD HAD A LEG BROKEN.

Warren Lepper sustained a bad fracture of the left leg this morning by having the limb caught in the wheel of a wagon, while trying to get upon the vehicle. His foot caught in the spokes and the limb was drawn between the wagon bed, breaking the bone a few inches below the hips. The lad was carried to the home of his parents, at 277 East Wayne street, where Dr. A. J. Boswell reduced the fracture. The injured boy is eleven years old and the son of Edward Lepper, one of the firemen at engine house No. 4, on Maumee road.

Mrs. L. H. Cook and daughter, of Bluffton, are Fort Wayne visitors.

Get UNCLE S. STAMP gifts.

EVERY EVENING

NEXT WEEK,

Between 6 and 9 o'clock, and all day Saturday and today, we will sell—

Our 50c working shirts at 29c.
Our 50c overalls at 33c.
Our 50c and 75c boys' knee pants at 39c.
Our 25c and 35c boys' caps at 10c.
Our 50c boys' caps at 39c.
Our 50c and 75c new neckwear at 39c.
Our 25c and 35c new neckwear at 19c.
Our full line of men's, boys' and children's suits and overcoats in proportion to the above prices.

GLOBE, A. K. Hurst & Co.

Get UNCLE S. STAMP books.

Auction! Auction!

Is the method adopted by some people to get rid of their old shop-worn, out of date, undesirable stock.

OTHERS

Have a 99c sale; others give $2.00 worth of premiums with every one-dollar purchase.

Various are the schemes to catch the unwary. But it is a 3 to 1 shot if you bite at such bait that you will be bit.

One who offers you goods now for less money than a year ago has lowered the quality of his goods or has a surplus stock of unsalable goods on hand, or is working you in some way. Look out for them. As for ourselves we have no alluring deceptive.

Special Offer

To make you. We will, however, hold out this inducement to you. We will guarantee you one hundred cents' value for every dollar's worth of goods you purchase from us.

Regarding Our Prices.

Here they are. They are good, honest prices for good honest goods, made on honor and sold on a guarantee.

Our prices are based on a legitimate profit over cost of goods and can not possible be reduced without reducing quality. If you want good

Furniture

At a fair price come to us. If you want slop-shot goods at any old price there are others.

OUR $18.50 SOLID OAK BEDROOM SUIT IS A CORKER.

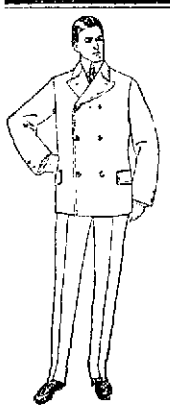
OUR $20.00 SOLID OAK BEDROOM SUIT CAN'T BE BEAT.

If you want a suit it will pay you to see our's before buying.

We Have the Exclusive Sale

Of the celebrated Union Furniture Co.'s Combination Book-Case for this city. If you want to see the finest line of Cases manufactured in America come in and look through this line. Prices, finish and designs have no equal in this or any other city. Come in and compare them with others you have seen and judge for yourselves. We carry the largest assortment of Cases carried in this city.

THE PAPE FURNITURE CO.,
26, 28 & 30 East Berry Street.



"TIS NOT FINE FEATHERS THAT MAKE FINE BIRDS,"

but they do make fine birds look finer. FINE, FINER, FINEST can all be applied to our Suits and Top Coats. No other ready to wear clothing can be COMPARED with our makes, for style and fine workmanship. "Stein Bloch," "Fechheimer Fishel," and "Hart, Schaffner and Marx" suits and Top Coats are FINE. They are much FINER than carried elsewhere in Fort Wayne; they are the FINEST suits and top coats made. COMPARISON is what we like. Spend a few minutes in our store before you buy, and you will find that not only this "ad," but the stitching and edges on each garment we show is true.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON, The Man Who Sells the Finest Wearing Apparel Made.

All That Glitters

Is not the best gold filling—not by a long mark. It's the work that lasts best that is best and cheapest. Time tests the material used, the skill employed and care taken in the work in a way as to leave no doubt in the mind of the patient. None are so rich in teeth that they can afford to make mistakes or take chances. Tested by time in long practice, Our work offers best results at fair charges.

U. S. Dental Parlors.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
Phone 1175. 98 Calhoun Street.

ONE OF THE PLEASURES OF LIFE.

Is the Light Running Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine.

The Standard Grand Drop Head Machine is away ahead of all competition. Don't buy until you have seen the Standard at

C. C. Schlatter & Co.,
Hardware, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines,
38 and 40 E. Columbia Street.

ALL IN

and ready for fall business with the most complete line of fine goods that one could imagine.
The latest novelties in
WORSTED SUITINGS,
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,
FINE TROWSERINGS,
FANCY VESTINGS
AND OVERCOATINGS.
Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

A. FOSTER,
a29-1mo 15 W. Wayne St.

D. D. WEISELL DENTIST 34 Calhoun St.

DR. GEO. M. FAIRFIELD, Ass't.
The Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Dental Parlors in Fort Wayne.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

Set of Teeth	$5 00
Gold Crowns	5 00
Porcelain Crowns	5.00
Bridge Work	5.00
Gold Fillings	$1.00 up
Silver Fillings	75c up

VITALIZED AIR FREE.
25 years of reputable practice in Fort Wayne is the unwritten guarantee of our reliable workmanship.
Hours from 8 a. m., to 6 p. m.

TOOL DRESSING.

We make a specialty of dressing tools for stone cutters, plumbers, machinists and tinsmiths. All kinds of tools made to order. Die making and dressing on short notice.
ROBERT WILLIAMSON,
21d&wtf 37 Pearl Street.

HOMES IN GOOD LOCATION FOR MERCHANTS AND RAILROAD MEN.

I have a number of lots in Ewing Grove addition and will sell them on reasonable terms; houses built on partial payment plan.
LOUIS F. CURDES,
Rooms 3 and 4 Pixley-Long Block.

J. C. PELTIER
Undertaker
and Embalmer.
17 W. Wayne Street.

MONARCH Sewing Machine OIL. For Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Fire Arms, etc. The Highest Grade. Get it from your dealer.
Baird Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O.

Satisfaction Bouquet will cling to your handkerchief even after it has gone through the wash. For sale by all druggists. Try it.

LET THEM TELL IT.

The Public Utterances of Fort Wayne Citizens are What Count Here—Publicity is What the People Want.

Let them tell it.
Let the public speak on the subject.
It means a better understanding.
Means less misery in Fort Wayne.
Means confidence in a good thing.
Easier to believe your neighbors.
Than strangers in a far-away town.
Home endorsement counts.
Every box of Doan's Kidney Pills
Is backed by home testimony.
Kidney disorders—urinary troubles
Are on the decrease here.
Doan's Kidney Pills are the cause of it.
Relieving backs and curing citizens
Is their daily work.
Here's a case in point.

Mrs. Margaret Ploor, of 96 East Jefferson street, says:—"When I was suffering most with kidney complaint the symptoms which caused me the most trouble were pains across the small of my back and dizziness. I had other symptoms that plainly told my kidneys were out of order, but they did not cause me much suffering. One day while looking over the paper my eye was attracted by an article about Doan's Kidney Pills, so I decided to get them at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store. I had no sooner started taking them than I began to improve in health and kept steadily getting better until my kidneys and general health were better than they had been for a long time. I have great faith in Doan's Kidney Pills and believe that anyone who gives them a fair trial will not be disappointed."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

BURKETS
ARCADE DENTAL PARLORS
The Largest and best Equipped Dental Office in the State.

Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty.
Teeth Extracted
Absolutely Without Pain
By scientific methods used by us only, a simple but effectual application to the gums.
VITALIZED AIR OR GAS GIVEN IF DESIRED.

Full Set of Teeth	$5.00
Gold Crowns (22-k)	5.00
Bridgework or Teeth without Plates	5.00
Silver Fillings	.50 up
Gold Fillings	1.00

Broken and Unused Plates Repaired or Reset and made Good as New.
All work done by operators of experience and ability and guaranteed first-class. Teeth extracted and plates inserted same day if desired.
NO CHARGE For Painless Extracting when Teeth are Ordered.
We guarantee fit and long our work in repair. Our long experience has taught us perfection in PAINLESS DENTISTRY. We invite inspection of our work and give estimates free.
Hours—8 to 5. Sundays, 9 to 4.
DR. BURKETS' Arcade Dental Parlors,
Room 7, Arcade, Ground Floor.
Open Evenings and Sundays.

A Home in the Sunny Southwest Missouri

WE CAN FURNISH YOU
160 ACRES OF FINE
FARM LAND
FOR ONLY
FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS.
FINEST COUNTRY FOR
FRUIT, GRAIN, HOGS, SHEEP OR CATTLE
Climate and Water Unexcelled.
No Swamp or Malaria.
TITLE PERFECT.
SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES.
For Particulars and Book of Information call or write.
American Land Company,
Suite 714, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
IF YOU VISIT OUR CITY CALL AND SEE US.
Please mention this paper.
S7-eod-tf

FIRE
and all other kinds
INSURANCE!
REAL ESTATE
Bargains in city and country.
Blickensderfer Typewriter Agency.
G. W. BOERGER,
76 Calhoun. 'Phone 192 Main.

MONEY TO LOAN.
At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit convenience of borrower.
Business strictly confidential.
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co., Room 21, Bass Blk., over First National Bank, 77 Calhoun. Take elevator to fourth floor.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. J. F. Wing has returned from Rome City.

E. J. Hayes, of Hartford, Conn., is a visitor in the city for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Foot, of Warsaw, are the guests at the New Aveline.

Dr. E. A. Crull left today for Chicago to take a post graduate course of six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, of Payne, Ohio, are the guests of friends in the city for a few days.

Miss Flora Shepard, of Henrietta, Ohio, is in the city under the professional care of Dr. Banning.

Miss Emma Kennant left Friday evening for Buffalo, N. Y., to visit with friends and relatives.

Carroll L. DeWitt, who has been the guest of M. J. Blitz, left Friday evening for his home at Indianapolis.

Otto Meyer, of Dr. Williams' dental offices, leaves Sunday for Cincinnati to continue his studies at a dental college.

The "How Hopper Was Side Tracked" company arrived in the city this morning and are registered at the Rich hotel.

Dr. George K. MacBean, house physician at the Hahnemann college, Chicago, was in the city Friday with Dr. E. P. Banning.

Dr. J. W. Thompson is expected home today from North Carolina, where he has been spending some weeks visiting friends.

Rev. Clifton, secretary of the Congregational Education society, who has been in the city for several days, left for Chicago this afternoon.

A dinner was given Friday evening by Mrs. DeGroff Nelson in honor of Mrs. Lucy Rout, of Decatur, who is the guest of Mrs. Byron Thompson.

G. W. Boerger, the real estate agent, has sold the residence property at 420 East Wayne street, to Morris Goldberger for a consideration of $1,500.

A social and guessing contest will be given at the home of Miss Blanche Van Tilburg, 126 West Main street, next Tuesday evening. Grand prizes will be awarded; also ice cream and cake served.

The street railway company have put a large number of the winter cars on the different routes during the day. The open cars will be withdrawn as soon as the closed cars are put in shape.

Mrs. Kinsley, of Decatur, Ill., deputy supreme oracle of the Royal Neighbors, is in the city visiting relatives and friends, and was the guest of Fort Wayne camp No. 758, of this city, last evening.

Rev. Gustave Hottenroth, of St. Mary's Catholic church, submitted to a critical surgical operation at St. Joseph hospital Friday afternoon. He is under the care of Dr. Rosenthal, and is reported as doing nicely.

Toledo News: "Mrs. Sullivan and daughter, Miss Mame, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Conrad, of Floyd street, where they will remain for at least two weeks. The ladies will spend the winter in Fort Wayne."

Owing to the inclement weather of Friday evening, the attendance at the social given by the ladies of the St. Paul's German Lutheran church was not as large as was expected. A most enjoyable evening was spent by those who were present.

Miss Donna Gates was hostess for a jolly company of her young friends Friday evening in celebration of her birthday anniversary. Guessing on the "baby" photographs of the guests furnished endless amusement and refreshments were served.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Meyers returned Friday from Indianapolis, where the doctor attended the meetings of the American Association of Gynecologists and Obstretricians. On account of the leakage of gas from the mains in front of their home, they were unable to stay in it, and have temporarily taken up quarters in the Wayne hotel.

The amusement committee of the barbecue and race meet have decided to engage an aeronaut for the three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and one performance will be given by him each day. The ascensions will take place from the corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets. A number of street attractions, to which admission fees will be charged, have secured privileges.

Vicar General Guendling, of this city, will assist in the consecration of the new Catholic church of St. Boniface, at Lafayette, which occurs tomorrow. Archbishop Martinelli, the papal legate to the United States, will officiate. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Rademacher, who is now visiting Father Dinnen, at Lafayette, will also attend. A church, to be consecrated, must be entirely out of debt, a church with an indebtedness being merely dedicated. In the consecrated churches, the high altar is built of stone, and is built from the ground, signifying that it must always be maintained in the service of God. St. Boniface is the second in the diocese to be consecrated, the other being Notre Dame. The Wabash will run an excursion from this city to Lafayette, to accommodate those who wish to attend.

Mrs. S. A. McClure, of Muncie, is the guest of relatives in the city.

Mrs. Thomas Duncan, of Chicago, is visiting friends in the city, and will remain about a week.

The closed street cars were placed in service Friday evening, and the shivering public welcomed their advent.

Miss Laura Miller, of East Columbia street, was removed to Hope hospital Friday afternoon for medical treatment.

S. W. Stirke Circle No. 18, Ladies of the G. A. R., will give a benefit social at their hall, corner Main and Clinton streets, Monday evening, September 25.

The regular meetings for the fall and winter of the First Spiritualists' society will begin the first Sunday in October, with Mrs. Blake, of Grand Rapids, Mich., as test medium.

Mrs. Dr. Nash, of San Jose, Cal., is in the city visiting her brother, C. W. Harvout, proprietor of the Crescent restaurant. Mrs. Nash is en route to Boston, but will remain here about ten days.

On his arrival at Chicago George Rupley, of 39 Melita street, found his sister, Miss Mary Rupley, very ill in a hospital. Miss Rupley created a sensation in a church there a few days ago during service and attempted to lecture, and her brother went to bring her home.

The Fort Wayne Amateur Driving association has postponed its races which were to have occurred on Saturday, September 30. The races would have conflicted with the barbecue races which occur the week following and the race association did not care to injure the prospects for a successful week's entertainment. Some of the best local horses will start in the barbecue races.

The "Olympia band of Fort Wayne" has reorganized and filed articles of incorporation with the county recorder. The officers of the band are: W. A. Hall, president and business manager; J. A. Miller, vice president; V. H. Kemp, financial secretary; Frank Shreve, recording secretary; Al. Wolff, treasurer. The band meets for practice each Monday and Thursday evening. Gart Shober is director.

SMALL SICKNESSES.

Do Not Neglect Them; They Often Grow Into Larger Ones.

Piles are painful, persistent, hard to cure, but they can be cured. There is just one remedy that will do it. It is a recent discovery, but it has been on the market long enough to have the endorsement of leading physicians and the recommendation of thousands of cured patients.

Pyramid Pile Cure acts quickly and directly. It cures the cause of the trouble. Cures it so that the effect is permanent.

A great many salves and ointments will give relief for a few minutes. That is not what is wanted. Pyramid Pile Cure will cure any sort of piles; blind, itching or bleding. It will cure the lightest, or the most aggravated case. The first application will do more good than a dozen boxes of any of the many so-called cures now sold. Read these letters. They are from people who have tried it.

Mr. J. W. Rollins, a gentleman living at Sweet Springs, Mo., writes briefly and to the point regarding his experience with Piles. He says: I consider the Pyramid Pile Cure without an equal. It cured me in less than thirty days. I waited fifteen days or more to be sure the remedy had fully cured me before writing you. I can now say I am cured and I shall recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure at every possible opportunity because it deserves it.

Miss Easter Nunley, of Tracy City, Tenn., writes: The Pyramid Pile Cure has done my sister more good than anything she has ever taken. I have nothing but words of warm commendation for it.

From J. D. Roberts, Mt. Moriah, Mo.: I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and results have been entirely satisfactory. There can be no question but that it is certain and lasting cure for piles, at least it has so proven in my case.

All druggists sell full sized packages of Pyramid Pile Cure for fifty cents.

Address Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall Mich., for little book on cure of Piles, mailed free.

Miss Hulda Hanker will give the opening reception Tuesday evening, September 26. Beginners' class will be formed Wednesday, September 27, at 8 p. m. Children's class Saturday, September 30, at 2 p. m. For particulars call at the Academy, 10 and 12 West Wayne street, and ask for circular. 19-eod-3t

Mrs. Ormsby's Studio of Expression will open Monday, Oct. 2d. Courses in oratory, voice culture and physical culture, either in classes or private lessons. Advanced psychological methods used. Mrs. Ormsby may be found in her office in Kimball hall, 109 Calhoun street, between the hours of 1:30 and 3:30 p. m., any day after Sept. 26th. 19-eod-5t

OPENS NEXT MONDAY.

The work of remodeling the building for the new township graded high school south of the city is practically completed, and the sessions will begin next Monday morning. The school is to be in charge of Charles Methley as principal, and Miss Maude Graham as primary teacher.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney and Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists, price, 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FALL AND WINTER

Suitings are now in and prices very reasonable and work guaranteed. Repairing neatly done. Am now permanently located at 60 Wells St.
19t5 DAN AUER, JR.

WANTED.

WANTED—One unfurnished room; give location and price. P. O. Box 203, City.

WANTED—A girl or a middle-aged lady at the Franklin Hotel, 208 Hanna street. 22-2t

WANTED—Boarders, $3.00 per week, including washing. Address Box 10, Sentinel.

WANTED—To rent, a house of 6 or 8 rooms, centrally located. Address Box 14, Sentinel. 21-tf

WANTED—A nurse girl; references required. Apply to Mrs. W. H. Fleming, 106 West Berry street. 22-tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money, see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, up stairs. 13-tf

WANTED—Case stampers, book trimmers and forwarders. Apply at once. The Werner Co.'s Bindery, Akron, O. 21-23

WANTED—Good places waiting for housekeepers in the country. Apply Mrs. Fitzgerald, 39 W. Washington street. 15-tf

WANTED—Salesmen; salary from start; permanent place. Brown Bros. & Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesmen for our Century Belt Dressing; good side line; liberal commission. Century Belt Dressing Co., Cleveland, O. 22-2t

WANTED—Men, our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach barber trade in eight weeks; mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 23-6t

WANTED—Have saved $30,000; have $500.00 monthly income; am 6-foot bachelor, ready to marry, write me. 3054 Calumet avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation as drug clerk; 10 years' experience; good salesman and not afraid to work; references; registered. Address Drug Clerk, Sentinel.

WANTED—To loan; I have $50,000 that will loan at 5 per cent. and reasonable commission, or 5½ to 6 per cent. without commission; loans closed at once. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

WANTED—Agents to sell our cut-price Xmas books; 50c book 15c; $1 book 25c; $1.50 book 50c; $2.50 book 75c; credit given, freight paid; outfit free. Ferguson Pub. Co., 55 Fifth street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents, $240 monthly selling improved nickel-plated Brilliant Gaslight Burner; fits kerosene lamps; beautiful gaslight without chimney; sample free. Enterprise Mfg. Co., E. 267, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—I want to do your stove repairing; will guarantee satisfaction; I make stoves bake or no pay; mail orders promptly attended to or call 'phone No. 1269 and place order at once, or address C. M. Maxwell, City. 18-6t

WANTED—Men and women, good address, to travel and appoint agents; salary $75 month, expenses; rapid advancement; unusually brilliant opportunity. Address, with reference, Butler & Alger, New Haven, Conn. 19s-7t

WANTED—Lady cleared $920, man $1,182 last six months, introducing Holladay's "Marvel" Waterproof shoe polish; self-shining, russet or black; demonstrative samples free. Why not you? Holladay & Co., Room 434, 188 Monroe street, Chicago, Sole Mfg.

WANTED—Parties having household goods or other commodities to ship to California, Washington, Oregon, Utah and other western states can save money by writing to the American Forwarding and Mercantile Co., 501-502 Northern Office Building, Chicago, Ill. 16-19-21-23

If You Lose Any Money

OR YOUR PUG DOG, OR YOUR SUNDAY UMBRELLA, YOU SHOULD SAY SOMETHING ABOUT IN THE SENTINEL WANT COLUMNS.

MANY THOUSANDS OF HONEST PEOPLE READ THESE COLUMNS EVERY DAY AND THERE WILL BE PRETTY LARGE CHANCES IN YOUR FAVOR IF YOU MENTION YOUR LOSS TO THEM.

THE SENTINEL IS A POWER IN FORT WAYNE.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Vacant bay window front room in Arcade. 19-1mo

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms at the Y. W. C. A. 10-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished room; modern conveniences; best location in city. 106 East Berry street. 5-tf

FOR RENT—House of 6 rooms at 84 Brackenridge street. Inquire at 86 Brackenridge.

FOR RENT—After Nov. 1, a furnished house of 8 rooms. Address Box 2, Sentinel.

FOR RENT—Good chance for a dairyman; only ¾ mile from city. Address H. M. Williams, City. 19-1mo

FOR RENT—If you want money or household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13-tf

FOR RENT—A new 10-room house, all modern conveniences. 251 Washington boulevard. Inquire 155 Griffith street. 22-2t

FOR RENT—A 5-room house, with bath and all modern conveniences. Inquire 104 Buchanan street. Telephone 379 South. 19-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board; bath and all modern conveniences, at 29 East Washington street. 15-20t

FOR RENT—After Sept. 25, one 5-room brick house; gas, hard and soft water. Inquire E. H. Moellering, 59 Murray street. 21-eod-4t

FOR RENT—Nine-room house; all modern improvements; centrally located; $25 per month. Inquire at 131 West Main street. 22-6t

FOR RENT—House with all modern conveniences at the northeast corner Broadway and DeWald street. Inquire 429 Broadway. 19-tf

FOR RENT—Two nice unfurnished rooms, centrally located; suitable for doctor's offices or living rooms. Address Box 12, Sentinel.

FOR RENT—1 5-room brick house, 39 Madison street; gas, hard and soft water. Inquire of E. H. Moellering, 59 Murray street. 20-4t

FOR RENT—In the Tri-State building, the second floor above Jaxtheimer & Son, merchant tailor rooms. Inquire at 138 East Wayne street. 18-2w

FOR RENT—One handsome furnished room in private family; centrally located; all modern conveniences; reference required. Address Box 9, Sentinel. 16-tf

FOR RENT—Three rooms in west end, singly or en suite; just vacated by parties leaving city; gas, electricity, bath and telephone; evening dinner. Address P. O. Box 296, City. 21-6t

FOR RENT—October 1, my elegant residence; gas, hard and soft water; bath, large barn and private driveway; will lease for term of years. 146 Maumee avenue, opposite Concordia college. Nora Ertel. 22-3t

FOR RENT—Fine brick residence of 10 rooms and new; soft water, bath, electric lights and furnace; 100-foot lot and good barn; house newly papered and painted; opposite John B. Rauss. W. E. Doud, Agt.

FOR RENT—1 ten-room brick house, with every modern convenience; gas, hard and soft water, bath, etc.; located at 469 East Washington street, opposite Concordia college; will lease for a term of years. Inquire E. H. Moellering, 59 Murray street. 20-tf

FOR RENT—Dwellings, No. 8 Locust street, No. 125 Franklin avenue, No. 51 Barr street, No. 103 Fletcher avenue, No. 106 Fairfield avenue, No. 63 Riverside avenue, No. 416 Fairfield avenue (Judge Ninde's homestead), No. 47 Maple avenue. Schrader & Wilson, first floor 7 Court street. 29-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY A. WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The 7-room house, 21 East Creighton avenue; a beautiful location. 20-tf

FOR SALE—7-room residence on Clinton, near DeWald; lot 50 feet; $2,700. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—New 9-room house with electric lights, on pavement. Hoagland avenue. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Small machine shop, doing rushing, lively business. Address P. O. Box 500, City. 19-1mo

FOR SALE—Parrots, mocking birds, imported Hartz mountain canaries, and other songsters. 19 Harrison street. 13-1mo

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13-tf

FOR SALE—I am offering "College place" lots, West Wayne, at the regular price; come at once to get the best. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A new brick business block on Calhoun street, near Holman; $5,000; owner must sell at once. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—New 7-room residence and 50 foot corner lot in Swinney addition; now on sale at $1,750. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Good family driving horse and new top buggy and harness; horse gentle for lady to drive; will sell either separate. Inquire at 58 Oliver street.

FOR SALE—A good 6-room residence, 3 blocks west of Broadway on Washington boulevard; recently remodeled; price $2,300 if sold quick. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—New brick residence, suitable for physician or dentist, West Wayne street, between Harrison and Webster; will be sold at a bargain. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Established suburban grocery, this city; this is one of the best small groceries in the city, and a money maker; health failure cause of sale. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—One of the fine south side residences, near Harrison and Creighton; will accept $2,000 less than real value; owner leaving city. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—5-room cottage, comparatively new, at 121 Hayden street; corner lot with sewerage, good cellar, gas and hard and soft water; price, $1,150. Inquire at 40 Harmer street. 23-2t

FOR SALE—Corner Oliver and East Creighton avenue, new brick store room and residence combined; well built; complete; closets; porcelain bath, etc. Apply to H. M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 9-tf

FOR SALE—Fine 6-room cottage-house, with hard and soft water, natural gas and good furnace in house; one block from Lutheran church and school, short distance from Catholic church and school, only across the street from public school, and not far from Nickel Plate yards; size of lot 52x150 feet; southeast corner of Franklin avenue and Huffman street. Inquire at same. 27-tf

According to tables made by sporting men, over $250,000,000 is lost on the turf every year. Of this $50,000,000 is lost on English race courses, and, strange to say, about $100,000,000 on Australian courses. The remainder is chiefly distributed between France, the United States and British colonies.

Anthony Hudson, the first white settler in Pierce county, Wis., is still living, having just passed his 100th milestone in life. He is actively engaged in farming, and cultivates thirty acres without employing help, his wife lending him assistance in harvest time.

A Port Angeles, Wash., man took 300 chickens in to Dawson last summer. During the trip they averaged three dozen eggs a day, and the eggs were sold for $4 a dozen.

Satisfaction Bouquet is a valuable and refined addition to any ladies' toilet.

RISING BREAST

And other painful and serious ailments which so many mothers suffer, can be avoided by the use of "MOTHER'S FRIEND." This remedy is a God-send to women, because it carries them through their most critical ordeal with perfect safety and no pain. No woman who uses "MOTHER'S FRIEND" need fear the suffering and danger of child-birth for it robs this ordeal of its horror and insures safety to mother and child. Our book, "Before Baby is Born," is worth its weight in gold to every woman, and will be sent free in plain envelope by Bradfield Regulator Company, Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1899.

TONIGHT.

Volunteers of America—Religious services in a tent on Wells street. Lodges—Queen Esther No. 324, D. of R.; Rathbone Sisters.

Sufficient light to distinguish clearly the brand of harmony prevailing in republican circles in Ohio is shown by Governor Bushnell's refusal to attend the opening of the campaign at Akron today, and his intention of bolting the Nash ticket. Judge Nash refused to hold an appointive office under Governor Bushnell last year for the reason, publicly announced, that the governor had opposed Mr. Hanna's senatorial candidacy. There is nothing to wonder at, on the whole, in the story that President McKinley will probably make a few speeches as he passes through Ohio on his way from Chicago.

The Brooklyn Eagle hoists its banner and proclaims itself in the following platform, which is a good one: "The Eagle in its capacity of a religious newspaper—and it prints more religious news than any other paper in the country—would suggest that the preaching of the gospel is what the people desire and need this winter. A curious old Cambridge professor remarked in the seventeenth century that there was nothing so productive of atheism as 'the evaporation of religion into the doctrine thereof,' and we are inclined to agree with him. No Briggs controversy, no McGiffert trial, no Whitsitt discussion, no incense burning advocacy, no ritulistic or anti-ritualistic preaching will satisfy plain men and women who have burdens to bear and sorrow to meet. It would seem as if more preaching of religion and less preaching about religion was what was needed."

If there has been any wanton or heedless desecration of church property by American soldiers in the Philippines, we have no doubt that the war department will promptly take measures to prevent its recurrence and to punish those guilty of the offense. We have great doubt, however, that this charge can rightly be sustained against our troops. That some injury has been done to the churches and other ecclesiastical buildings during the war in the Philippines was inevitable. They are the most conspicuous and most substantial buildings on the islands and in every village the church is a sort of citadel, frequently occupied as such by the Spanish troops in former wars and usually the centre of attack and defense. It is quite likely that in the recent operations against the insurgents some of the churches have been utilized for military purposes, and this may involve a certain measure of apparent disrespect, that a reverent mind would regard as desecration. That it was intentional or conscious disrespect we do not believe. Such a thing would be unlikely among American soldiers or under the command of American officers.

It looks as if Canada were trying to set up a Monroe doctrine of her own within the empire. Her instigation of the British colonial office to disallow the Jamaican treaty because it discriminated against Canadian trade was not merely prompted by business interests, but by the feeling against British interference in the assumed Canadian sphere of influence on this continent. There is no doubt that this feeling has grown stronger in recent years. No matter how willing the colonial office would be to sell or trade Jamaica, Canadian opposition would be exerted to the point of rebellion in order to prevent it. The same feeling compelled the appointment of four Canadians on the Anglo-American joint high commission. It was thought that Great Britain had no right to come over here and rule the negotiations, although we can't recognize Canada at all in the matter. Probably our neighbors have taken a leaf from our book.

The women have a grievance at Washington, if late reports are reliable. It is said that, quietly and without concert of action, the number of women clerks in the government departments is being lessened. This is done by supplying the vacancies, when they occur, with those of the other sex. It is purely a business proceeding; gallantry gives place to business in it. Men are preferred on the ground of their superior reliability. The women are intelligent and industrious to an extent fully equal, if not superior, to men, but gallantry comes in to relieve them of work. They cannot be ordered about as men are; they have to be considered when the darker work is being given out to do; it is difficult to deal with women as peremptorily. Such are the reports said to come from the heads of bureaus, but there may be an exaggeration in the statement of those who suffer from changes made. No prejudice against the sex is asserted in the case; it is solely a question of effectiveness in department labor.

COUNTY COUNCILS AGAIN.

[Indianapolis News.]

The papers in all parts of the state are reporting with interest the proceedings of the county councils in dealing with estimates for the coming year's expenditures. In most cases the councils are "cutting and slashing," to use the favorite words of the headlines. The county officers, who were, in considerable numbers, opposed to the county reform legislation, have, in numerous instances, made excessive estimates, perhaps in the hope of discrediting the reform; perhaps in the hope of getting larger allowances. One feature of the estimates in nearly every office that is striking is the great amount of stationery required to keep things going. Stationery is a wonderfully flexible term. Like charity, it may be made to cover a multitude of sins. And there is a shrewd suspicion that in many cases it does.

Some county officers urge that it is practically impossible to foresee what amounts they will require of various blanks, supplies and services, and that, therefore, they must make large estimates. But the councils are wisely taking the view that it is better appropriations for supplies should be too small than too large. There is a tendency among public officers to spend "all that the law allows" in every case. They usually look on a man that turns back any part of an appropriation into the treasury as giving evidence of weakness. It is so easy to spend other people's money, and especially the money of the people as a whole.

The county councils, therefore, are doing well in scrutinizing every estimate and every demand for an appropriation for a specific purpose. When they are through with the work, it is going to be interesting to compare results in the various counties and parts of the state. The statistics ought to be of great value in the future. People in one county will not look with much toleration on officers and council that make their county's expenses much greater than those of other counties of similar population and resources.

The work of the councils so far is justifying the reform legislation. At the same time we must bear in mind that the present councils are not a perfect test of the law. The members of these councils have been appointed by the circuit judges of the state. The councils hereafter will be elected. Whether we shall get as good men, as able and conscientious men, for the councils by election as we have by appointment remains to be seen. The office is one of dignity and great usefulness. The pay attached to it is so small that it will not attract men that seek office for what there is in it. For these reasons we shall hope that men of genuine civic zeal and public interest may always be secured for the councils.

We are Ready With Advance Styles in Men's

Fall Clothing

There is character in every suit we show for Men's Fall wear, character that at once displays itself in the correct style, the thorough workmanship, the elegant materials, the perfect fit and the tailor-like hang of every garment. There is a large variety of suits to select from. Many of the styles are made expressly for us. Every stylish shape, every new shade and combination of colors is shown. Our prices are always the lowest.

$5 will buy a Fair Suit.

$8 50 will buy a Medium Grade.

$15 will buy a Suit good enough for anybody.

Lots of other prices, but the above are prices for three leaders. We can't tell you half about our suits here. What you want is what we aim to keep. We have been making clothing a study for years.

Fall Headgear.

Handling Hats—and headgear generally—in great quantities, as we do, we have established relations direct with the manufacturers—thus saving for the patrons of our house the average 25 per cent. profit of the jobbers, from whom alone the ordinary retailer must buy his goods.

Our "Howard" $3 Hats

Are the usual $4.00 kinds of exclusive hatters—they appear in both Derby and Fedora styles—all the new Fall blocks. All the newest shades.

Our Men's $2.00 and $1.50 Hats come in the same shades and shapes and are quite as good values in proportion to the price you pay. We can save you from 50 cents to $1.00 on every hat you buy—if you will but buy it here.

LEHMAN'S CLOTHING HOUSE

No. 34 and 36 Calhoun Street.

MAY COME HERE.

FORT WAYNE HAS A CHANCE TO SECURE THE

TRAINMEN'S HEADQUARTERS

THE LOCAL MEMBERS STILL WORKING FOR IT.

A COMMITTEE CALLS ON THE

SECRETARY OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The members of the Fort Wayne Lodge of Railway Trainmen have not given up the idea that Fort Wayne can get the trainmen's headquarters, which are to be moved from Peoria, Ill., as soon as a new home has been chosen. There have been intimations that Cleveland was certain to get the lodge's headquarters, but this appears to be a canard.

There are almost 600 lodges in the country and each of them must cast a vote before the matter is finally determined. There is one strong objection to Cleveland which cannot be overcome and as long as this objection stands the local trainmen believe the headquarters will not go to the Forest City. At the last convention P. H. Morrissey, grand master, and other officers stated that they much preferred to be located in a town of 50,000 than in one four or five times as large and there have been many expressions favorable to Fort Wayne by members of lodges in other cities.

Friday a committee of four trainmen visited John B. Monning, secretary of the Commercial club, and explained matters to him. The committee was desirous of knowing whether or not the Commercial club would offer any inducement for the headquarters to be moved to Fort Wayne. The committee was of the opinion that a proper offer would certainly land P. H. Morrissey and his assistants in Fort Wayne. Should Cleveland be the only city in the contest against Fort Wayne the committee felt certain that Fort Wayne would get the headquarters. In the offices thirty-nine men are employed and there is more than $300,000 in the treasury of the lodge, $50,000 of which is always kept on deposit subject to check.

Secretary Monning said he believed that the Commercial club would do a great deal to bring the headquarters to Fort Wayne and arranged with the committee to attend the next meeting of the business men on the evening of October 1 and bring the matter officially before the club.

Members of the committee said that if Fort Wayne was selected and the headquarters moved before the next annual convention there was every indication that hereafter conventions of the order would be held in this city. There was a big sentiment at the last convention in favor of moving the headquarters into some centrally located city and thereafter hold the conventions at the headquarters. At the last convention there were over 500 delegates and as the grand lodge remains in session ten days or more this means a great deal for a city the size of Fort Wayne. The local trainmen are very anxious to have the assistance of business men in their efforts to bring the headquarters to the city and there is no doubt now but that the Commercial club will offer some inducement for them to come here.

AMONG THE PLAYERS.

Little Irene Myers, that brilliant young star who made such a favorable impression on local theatre-goers in this city recently, has been secured for a return engagement and will open at the Masonic Temple Monday evening for five nights and four matinees. Several new plays have been added to her repertoire since last here and many new specialties will be introduced. The management also announce that a limited number of ladies will be admitted at half price if they secure their seats before 6 o'clock Monday evening. It has been decided to present as the opening bill Augustus Thomas' very successful comedy-drama, "The Burglar." "The Burglar" is a play on a somewhat different order than the usual offering and is said to be one of the most interesting as well as attractive dramas of the present day. One of the principal scenes of this strong play arises from the sudden appearance of a little tot before the astonished eyes of the burglar hastily gathering up his plunder to depart, and his senses almost bereft by the little innocent's startling exclamation, "Don't be afraid, Mr. Burglar, I won't hurt you," sends a flood of reminiscences through his brain, bringing back visions of childhood and happy youth before his first temptation. No play ever written is better calculated to stir up the emotions and moral teachings than Mr. Thomas' celebrated play "The Burglar."

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

The Ed. F. Davis mammoth "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be the bill at the Masonic Temple theatre Saturday evening, September 30. There will also be a special matinee for ladies and children.

NOTES.

"The King of the Opium Ring" will be presented at the Temple Monday evening, October 2.

Willie Collier, the quaint comedian, in his latest New York success, "Mr. Smooth," is one of the most important attractions at the Masonic Temple, Saturday evening, October 7. Mr. Collier closes his New York engagement at the Manhattan theatre this evening owing to the inability of the management to cancel time previously booked.

TREE AND BIRD CULTURE.

GOVERNOR MOUNT PROCLAIMS ARBOR DAY.

The Day is Named When All Indianians Ought to Plant Some Sort of a Tree.

Governor Mount has set aside Friday, October 27, as Arbor and Bird day in Indiana in the following proclamation:

"To the sturdy pioneers of Indiana, especially, the rapid disappearance of our native forests is painfully apparent; indeed, there now remains but an infinitesimal fraction of the vast expanse of thickly-wooded hills, valleys and plateaus—God's first temples—that originally adorned this favored land of ours. The majestic oak, the stately walnut, the richly-crowned elm and other varieties of native trees have succumbed to the woodman's ax, and with them has gone the embracing vine that added so much to the picturesque beauty of the primitive forests. Much of this destruction was necessary to the accomplishment of an ideal civilization; much of it was wanton. While lamenting these conditions, our people should not hesitate or delay in applying a remedy—a substitute—to whatever extent that is practicable and possible. This may be accomplished, in some measure, by the general observation of at least one day of each year set apart for the planting of trees, shrubs and vines.

"It is meet and proper that the initiative should be taken by the pupils in our universities, colleges and common schools. It will constitute an important step in good citizenship—an object lesson in the responsibilities that must come with maturer life. No monument is more imposing than a stately tree, and he who plants it may watch its developement as a thing of life with which is associated a volume of precious memories. Therefore, conformably with a praiseworthy custom, I hereby designate Friday, October 27, 1899, as Bird and Arbor day, and hereby invoke the earnest co-operation of all citizens, especially those who are identified with the educational institutions of the state, for the dedication of the day aforesaid to the planting of trees, shrubs and vines, and for taking such action as may be deemed most practicable for the protection and fostering of our native birds."

OFF TO THE FAIRS.

Eleven head of magnificent imported horses owned by John H. Bass left the city over the Wabash this afternoon for a tour of the state fairs. They will be shown first at Springfield, Ill., and then at St. Louis. The animals are Cyldesdales and English hackneys.

UNCLE SAM STAMPS at Wolf & Dessauer and the Boston Store.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Trevey wish to express their gratitude to their many friends who rendered them kind assistance and extended expressions of condolence at the time of the sad and shocking death of their beloved little son, Gail.

G. Scheffler, the merchant tailor, of 43 West Main street, has returned home from a two months' visit to Germany and will be pleased to meet his friends and patrons at his place of business.

Buggies and Harness.

JOE W. BELL,

8-tf 11 & 13 Columbia St.

Get UNCLE S. trading stamps.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Plymouth Congregational church will be held at the church on Wednesday evening, October 4, 1899, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting any other business that may come before them.

By order of the board of trustees.

Aaron B. Howey, clerk.

Sept. 22, 1899. 22-t2

Get UNCLE S. STAMPS today.

Try The Sentinel want columns.

DO NOT OBJECT TO THE ROUTE.

THE WHITES WILL PERMIT SEWER TO CROSS FARM.

Went Over the Route With City Officials—News Gathered in the City Hall.

The board of public works will have no trouble in locating an outlet for the big intercepting sewer. Friday Messrs. Eggemann and McCracken, of the board of works, Engineers Randall and Goss and John W. White and Edward White drove over the route of the proposed sewer in the east end and the engineers explained to the Messrs. White where it would be necessary to cross their land. The Whites were satisfied with the proposed route and so notified the members of the board of public works. It was not anticipated that there would be any trouble from this source, but, nevertheless, the members of the board were greatly relieved when the Messrs. White had announced their decision.

HAYDEN AND HOUGH.

The controversy over the opening of Hayden street has not been settled. William Minde, representing the Hayden street property owners, has made a search of the deeds in the recorder's office and finds that on June 13, 1871, Samuel Sinclair, a commissioner appointed by the court, transferred to the Pennsylvania Central railway for $1 all the lands between the Wabash right of way, Hanna street, the south line of Hough street and Francis street. Mr. Minde says that this deed demonstrates that the Pennsylvania company has no authority to give away property which is already a street and is not included in the deed. He contends that the company owns only to the south line of Hough street and offers to the board of works to give up land which is already a street.

CITY HALL NOTES.

For two days Comptroller Berghoff has worn a smile so big that he could hardly travel through the corridors of the city building. He was keeping a secret and had a right to smile. Thursday he had become the proud papa of his ninth son and was too bashful to tell. The fact that Mr. Berghoff has nine sons and one daughter does not mean that he has deserted the cause of 16 to 1. Henceforth he will work harder than ever for the God-given ratio.

FEVER UNDER CONTROL.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Surgeon General Sternburg has received a dispatch from the acting chief surgeon at Havana, saying that there are no more new cases of yellow fever at Havana, and but two convalescent cases there. The indications are that the fever situation is under control.

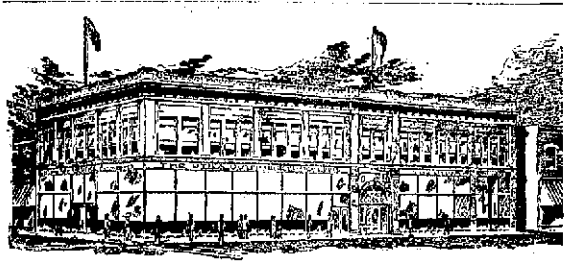
IN HANDSOME NEW QUARTERS.

THE SAM, PETE & MAX STORE AT DES MOINES.

Fort Wayne Firm Has the Largest and Handsomest Clothing House in the Western City.

The extensive business operations of Messrs. A. and I. Friedlich, proprietors of the Sam, Pete & Max store, are not confined to Fort Wayne alone. At Des Moines, Iowa, these gentlemen own one of the largest and finest clothing houses in the west. It has proven phenomenally successful and this evening their stock in that city will be moved into a handsome new building at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, which has just been erected by the enterprising proprietors.

The structure is owned by the Messrs. Friedlich and was designed solely for their business. It is thoroughly modern in style and construction, 66 feet in width and 133½ in length, with sixteen fine show windows for an attractive display of the stock. The Sentinel takes pleasure in presenting an illustration of the structure herewith.



The basement is lighted by Luxfer prisms, making it equal in point of advantage to an upper floor. This basement and the first floor are occupied by the Messrs. Friedlich, while the second floor is already rented for office purposes. The building is on the finest corner in the city and the manager, Mr. I. Friedlich, has a large force of men at work arranging the stock for the grand opening, which will occur October 2. A. Friedlich and family, of this city, will leave for Des Moines next week to be present at the opening.

The History

of music brings forward many curious and strange instruments.

There are thousands of ways in which man has learned to produce a harmony of sweet sounds, but in these days a piano does more to give pleasure to more people than any other one instrument.

A piano is always a good investment provided it is a good piano.

The Packard Piano meets all conditions and fulfills all expectations.

The price is very moderate.

Come and see some of the styles at our store.

The Packard Music House,
109 CALHOUN ST.,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

DREYFUS MAY COME TO TEXAS.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 23.—J. H. S. Eteen, of Shreveport, La., arrived here yesterday from Rennes, France, where he has been visiting his sister. He brings information that Captain Alfred Dreyfus and Mme. Dreyfus, together with Mme. Bertha Morre, Lieutenant Max Rance-Morre, late of the French army, and Misses Ida and Emily Morre will come to San Antonio, and that Captain Dreyfus will spend the winter in this city for his health. Eteen's sister is at Rennes and is an intimate friend of Mme. Dreyfus. Dr. G. Morre, of this city, who is a son of Mme. Bertha Morre, confirms the story of his family's connection with Dreyfus. Mme. Dreyfus and Mme. Morre are first cousins. Eteen says that his mother, brother and two sisters are now packing up their effects preparatory to coming to America. They will make their home in San Antonio. He received a letter from his mother yesterday to this effect. He says he is not at liberty to divulge the information regarding the Dreyfus family, but says that Dreyfus will no doubt come to this city. Mme. Morre's influence being in that direction.

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Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30—1:30. Supper, 5:30—6:40.

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Practice Limited to Diseases of
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Pay 25c for Pickling Vinegar,
Best Cider Vinegar, 15c gallon.
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½ lb. boxes Sealing Wax, 2c box.
3lb Vanilla Wafers, 10c lb. Fruit Jars, 40c doz
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MARKET NERVOUS.

OTHER BEAR FAILURES WERE HINTED AT.

SOME STEADYING INFLUENCES

IMPORTANT INTERESTS HAVE BEEN LARGE BUYERS.

THE MARKET CLOSED STRONG

A BETTER FEELING RULES ON WALL STREET.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Some nervousness was shown by wheat traders today. There were rumors of possible failures following the collapse of the big bear firm Thursday, and although all the concerns supposed to be involved were small, the reports affected the market to a certain extent. One small failure was reported. Prices for deferred futures were inclined toward a slightly lower level. Liverpool showed only ⅛@¼d advance, while Northwest receipts were large and world's shipments were expected to reach 7,250,000 bushels. Room traders were made the sellers, and some realizing was done.

Belief that important interests had been large buyers of late was prevalent, and acted as a steadying influence after the slight opening decline. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were 1,066 cars, compared with 1,007 cars last week and 1,091 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 156 cars, 2 of contract grade. December opened ¼c lower at 72⅝@72¾c, sold at 72½c and reacted to 72⅞@72¾c. There was considerable commission house buying of September, which opened ⅞c lower at 73⅝c, advanced to 73¾c and reacted to 73½c.

Corn was quiet and little easier than wheat. Some of yesterday's buyers were sellers today. The country was a moderate buyer. Receipts were 950 cars. December opened a shade lower at 30@30⅛c and eased off to 29⅞@30c.

Oats were dull and a little easier with other grains. Receipts were 329 cars. December opened a shade lower at 22⅝@22¾c and held at 22⅝c.

Provisions were quiet and firm. The hog market was strong, and a sharp advance was noted in provisions at Liverpool. January pork opened unchanged at $9.70 and held at that price. January lard opened unchanged at $5.52½. January ribs opened $5.12½, declined to $5.10 and sold at $5.12½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

WheatSept., 73½c; Dec., 72⅝@72½c; May, 74⅞@75c.

Corn—Sept., 34¾c; Oct., 31⅞c; Dec., 29⅞c; Jan., 28⅞c; May, 30¼@30⅜c.

Oats—Sept., 22⅝@22¾c; Dec., 23⅝c; May, 23¾c.

Pork—Sept., $8.17; Oct., $8.17½; Dec., $8.32½; Jan., $9.72½@9.75.

Lard—Sept., $5.32½; Oct., $5.32½; Dec., $5.40; Jan., $5.52½.

Ribs—Sept., $5.15; Oct., $5.15@5.17½; Dec., $5.02½; Jan., $5.07½@5.10.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.12; Cash S. W., $1.11; Sept., $1.12; Oct., $1.10; Dec., $1.09.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Estimated receipts of hogs today, 13,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 3,335. Market steady. Mixed and butchers, $4.40@4.75; good heavy, $4.45@4.75; rough heavy, $4.20@4.30; light, $4.40@4.80.

Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market nominally steady.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Sept. 23.—The opening was quieter than for many days past and changes were smaller. Tobacco was up a point and Consolidated Gas down 1¼. Otherwise changes were fractional. A few of the low-priced internationals were heavy and Brooklyn Transit opened down ⅛, but quickly rallied. The Leather stocks were heavily dealt in, the common rising ⅛ and dropping back ⅜ and the preferred rising ⅝, but going down ¾ immediately. The tendency was upwards after the opening.

Realizations began in Brooklyn Transit, when the price reached 92½ and it fell to 91. Other local properties lost ground readily, Metropolitan Street Railway and Manhattan giving way a point and Consolidated Gas 2. Some pressure was evident in Sugar, American Tobacco and Tennessee Coal, the latter yielding 2½. Large fractions were clipped off the price of railways, the Grangers and Pacific leading the decline. Prices fell below last night. Scattered gains were established among the inconspicuous stocks. New York Air Brake rose 3, Chicago Great Northwestern debentures 2¼, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg 2 and Brooklyn Union Gas and Pullman 1½. A better tone developed towards 11 o'clock and Metropolitan, Brooklyn Transit and Steel Hoop advanced slightly.

Prices had fallen to the lowest just before the appearance of the bank statement. They rallied a fraction on the increase in surplus reserves shown, but the rally was not maintained. Prices drifted downward without any very severe selling pressure. An effort was made to check the decline by bidding up Metropolitan to 201, but without avail.

Brooklyn Transit dropped to 88½ and the whole list to the lowest of the day. A final rally of a point in Brooklyn Transit and Sugar checked the decline, but the closing was rather easy with fractional net declines the rule.

Sales of stocks to noon, 318,425 shares.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Sept. 23.—Butter—Receipts, 3,629 pkgs; market quiet but steady; western creamery, 17@23c; fine creamery, 18½@22c; factory, 13½@15½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,855 pkgs; market steady; large white, 10¾c; small white, 11¼@11⅜c; large colored, 11c; small colored, 11¼@11½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 6,652 pkgs; market steady; western ungraded at mark, 13@17c.

Sugar—Raw, barely steady; fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c; refined, quiet and steady; crushed, 5 11-16c; powdered, 5⅛c; granulated, 5 3-16c.

Coffee—Dull and easy; No. 7, 5 7-16c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Sept. 23.—Money on call easier at 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¼@4.85½ for demand and at $4.81¾@4.82 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.83@4.83½ and $4.86½@4.87; commercial bills, $4.80½@4.81; silver certificates, 58½@59½c; bar silver, 58⅝c; Mexican dollars, 47½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Sept. 23.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds strong; government bonds easier:

U. S. 2s registered.....100¾
U. S. 3s registered.....108⅜
U. S. 3s coupon.....108⅜
U. S. 4s registered (new).....130
U. S. 4s coupon (new).....130
U. S. 4s registered (old).....111
U. S. 4s coupon (old).....113
U. S. 5s registered.....112
U. S. 5s coupon.....111¾

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Sept. 23.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserves, inc....	$ 2,688,350
Loans, dec.....	17,666,500
Specie, dec.....	1,298,400
Legal tenders, dec.....	1,241,600
Deposits, dec.....	20,793,000
Circulation, inc.....	85,900

The banks now hold $2,963,700 in excess of the legal requirements.

LOCAL NEWS.

Alden E. Bennett, of Mt. Ayr, Iowa, is a visitor in the city on a business trip.

Dr. S. J. Derbyshire leaves this evening for Chicago to atend a series of medical and surgical clinics.

Mayor Scherer sent one train jumper to jail this morning. He was arrested by Detective Fuschober.

Mrs. McDaniel has been granted a permit to erect an addition on the dwelling on lot 5, DeGroff Nelson's addition; cost, $300.

Herman Michael goes to Rome City this evening to close his cottage and bring his family home for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Michael are among the last to depart from the pretty resort.

Mrs. Margaret Michaels and Mrs. Mary Long, who have been the guests of Mrs. Kappel, on East Washington street, left today for their homes in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kappel accompanied them as far as Chicago.

Frank B. Long will remove his stock of pianos from his present store at the corner of Washington and Calhoun streets, to the premises formerly occupied by S. L. Woods, at 115 Calhoun street. The corner store will be occupied by James Armstrong & Co.

Miss Minnie Huser Thursday evening was surprised by sixteen of her young friends, who came to remind her that it was the seventeenth anniversary of her birth. A most enjoyable evening was passed by the young ladies and gentlemen present and when they left all wished Miss Huser many happy returns of the day.

Bids were opened at 10:30 this morning in the office of Architect Riedel for the remodeling of the dwelling at the corner of Washington and Ewing streets, recently purchased by Dr. M. F. Schick. The lowest bidder for the carpenter work was Otto Bengs, there being a large number of bidders for the contract. The lowest bidder for the plumbing were Messrs. Jahn & Meyer.

SUNDAY WORSHIP.

SERVICES IN FORT WAYNE CHURCHES TOMORROW.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF PASTORS

UNION MASS MEETING IN THE AFTERNOON

AT THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE

SCHEDULE OF SERVICES AT VARIOUS CHURCHES.

The principal event in the Fort Wayne churches tomorrow will be a union mass meeting at 3 p. m. in the Baptist Tabernacle. Verling W. Helm, under appointment to Japan as national secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will address the meeting. An appropriate program, including special music, has been arranged. A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting is expected.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Railroad Young Men's Christian association will join in the union services at the Baptist Tabernacle at 3 p. m.

Salem Reformed church. Sunday school at 9:30; morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. The evening service will be in English. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Sermon to men at Bethany Presbyterian church Sunday evening, 7:30 o'clock, by Rev. W. A. Bodell; subject, "A Sure Detective." Morning services at 10:45.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: Holy communion, 8:00 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 10:45 a. m.; St. Andrew's chapel, South Wayne avenue, 4:30 p. m.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor—Services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m., subject, "How the Work Succeeded." Evening service, 7:30; Sabbath school, 9:30; young people's meeting, 7 p. m.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor—Subject of morning sermon, "A Rallying Message from Haggai." Evening service at 7:30; subject of sermon, "One Man Who Had Enough."

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Sermon subjects, morning, "Our Reasonable Service;" evening, "The Judgement." Z. A. Harris, minister.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; morning subject, "Put Ye On the Lord Jesus Christ." Y. P. A. meeting at 6:45 p. m.; preaching at 7:45 p. m. J. H. Evans, pastor.

Simpson M. E. church—All services as usual tomorrow. At the evening service the pastor will read the concluding chapter of the series, "What Will You Do With Jesus? or, Before the Cock Crows." The subject of this chapter is "From the Coal Mine to the Pulpit."

Rev. Henry Llewellen will preach at the South Congregational church at 10:45 a. m. The pastor will speak in the evening on "The Urgency of Religion." Bible school, 9:30; Junior Endeavor, 3:00; senior Endeavor, 6:30; preaching, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. D. T. Williams, minister.

At the Plymouth Congregational church Rev. D. T. Williams, of the South Congregational church, will preach at 10:45 a. m. Sunday school and Christian Endeavor meetings at the usual hours. No evening service, but members are requested to attend the services at the South Congregational church.

The services at the Free Methodist church, on East Creighton avenue, for tomorrow will be as follows: Preaching at 10:30 and at 7:30 in the evening; Sabbath school at 3 o'clock. Rev. P. W. Botts, the pastor, who has just closed a very successful meeting near Monroeville, Ind., will fill the pulpit both morning and evening.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow conducted by the pastor—9:30, Sunday school; 10:30, sermon, Supt. V. Helm. This noble Christian gentleman soon sails for a foreign field to superintend mission work. 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., Junior League; 6:30 p. m., Epworth League; 7:30 p. m., sermon; subject, "False Standards." Music—Linden quartet.

At Westminster church there will be special services morning and evening. At 10:30 will be rally day service for the Sunday school. There will be addresses by the pastor and Superintendent Charles S. Bash, and exercises by the children under the direction of Mrs. Clarence Moore. The pastor will speak of the places he visited which are identified with the boyhood of Jesus. The church will be handsomely decorated. The children are expected to meet in the chapel at 10:00 a. m. At 7:30 p. m. there will be a discourse illustrated by the stereopticon on "Scenes and Experiences in Mediterranean Travel." The discourse will be illustrated by beautiful views taken by Dr. Leeper in his travels.

Baptist Tabernacle—Pastor Henson will preach at 10:45 and Mr. Verling W. Helm at 7:30. Men's mass meeting at 3. Baptism and special music at night.

There will be the regular meeting at the Y. W. C. A. Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Anna Philley will lead this service. Miss Shank, state secretary, will be present. Mrs. Prof. Miles will sing.

Lutheran church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets. C. F. W. Meyer, pastor. Sunday school, 9 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m., text, Luke 14, 1-11, "The Scriptural Doctrine of Sunday." Holy communion.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Public worship, with sermon, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning theme, "Christ Seeking and Finding;" evening theme, "The Measurement of Life." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; C. E., 6:30 p. m.

Immanuel Baptist church, corner Clinton and Holman streets, Rev. S. H. Cain, pastor—Sabbath services: 9:45 a. m., Sunday school, Dr. C. E. Heaton, superintendent; Mrs. Collins, teacher of adult class; 10:45 a. m., sermon by the pastor, "Filled With the Spirit;" 7:30 p. m., sermon, "Our Great High Priest."

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ services will be held tomorrow at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. At the morning hour the pastor will preach the first of a series of sermons on "The Hebrew Prophets," "Accused, Found Guilty, Condemned." Prof. Harshman will have charge of the music. F. J. Rice, minister.

Calvary U. B. church—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. This is the first quarterly meeting for this conference year and Presiding Elder Rev. J. W. Lower, of Sidney, Ohio, will be present and preach morning and evening. Communion at the morning service. J. W. Lake, pastor.

The congregation and friends of Trinity English Lutheran church, corner Wayne and Clinton streets, will have a service tomorrow morning appropriate to the reopening of their sanctuary. The Sunday school will be held at 9:30 a. m. and the Luther league at 7 p. m. On and after the first Sunday in October the school will meet at 2:30 p. m. and regular evening services will be resumed.

Christ's Evangelical (Gen. Syn. Eng.) Lutheran church, Webster and Jefferson streets, L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning, "The Holy Communion," reception of members, offering for apportionment; evening subject, "The Peace Offering," the third in the series on "The Four Great Levitical Offerings."

Trinity M. E. church, corner of Fourth and Cass streets. Preaching by the pastor, Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning: "The Test and Reward of Love." Evening: "Worldliness." There will be special music at the services. In the evening the choir will render "The Marvelous Work," from "Creation." Miss Jessie Drake will sing the obligato. At 9:30 the Sunday school will have special exercises, it being both rally and missionary day. Epworth League at 6:30.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m. (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets.—Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.—Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, assistant. Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children,s services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison.—Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; childrens mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets.—The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith.—Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel(in connection with St. Joseph's hospital).—Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw.—Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Your Own Interest Should Dictate

to buy your glasses there where the quality and fit is guaranteed to be absolutely correct. Remember, our glasses do all we claim, and if not we refund your money.

If you are looking for a

Watch, Clock, Ring,

or anything in a beautiful ladies' Watch Chain, come and see our elegant line.

8-day striking Clocks, $2 up. Parlor clocks, $4 up. Long watch chains, $1 up, Very fine chain, $2, worth $4. Wedding Rings, very fine, only $5. Ladies' Gold Watches, $10 up; worth $15. Other styles from $12 to $50.

J. L. SIEVERT,
Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler,
85 Calhoun Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. C. S. Ellenwood and daughter, of Montpelier, were in the city this morning.

Mrs. Charles E. Eyster, of Toledo, is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Peltier.

The opening reception of the Mulqueen dancing academy will be held next Thursday evening, Sept. 28.

Misses Agnes and Wanita Smith leave tonight for Van Wert, Ohio, for a visit with Miss Mae Carper.

Chris Newcomer, proprietor of the Harmon hotel, who has been ill for several weeks, is steadily improving.

Miss Stella Mossman returned today from Elmira and Chautauqua, N. Y., where she has been spending the summer with friends.

Mrs. Walter Dederick, of Logansport, will spend a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, of West DeWald street.

Secretary Burns, of the R. R. Y. M. C. A., will make a short address at the rally service at the Sunday school of the Trinity M. E. church tomorrow.

Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, will hold a meeting Sunday afternoon in Library hall. Several matters of business of importance to the order will be discussed.

The regular meeting of the board of managers of the Rescue Home will be held on Monday afternoon at 2:30 at the home. Two important matters will come up for decision and a full attendance is desired.

Rev. John W. Bosch, pastor of the St. John's Reformed church, will leave on Monday for Indianapolis, where he will attend the meetings of the general synod of the Reformed church. Rev. Bosh will be gone a week.

PULL IT WIDE OPEN

[Continued from First Page.]

and judicial, to regulate the industrial movement and to cut out all abuses. Corporations (for what we commonly call trusts are generally merely big corporations) render great services, and are indispensible instruments of industry in our modern life; but their growth has been accompanied by the growth of evils which we can but remedy by common sense and common honesty—not demagogic outcry. Our opponents say we have no plan. We have; and the plan is, as a first step, to try the effect of publicity, and then to supplement publicity by taxation, and then by licensing or whatever measure experience shows to be effective. Before hitting we must know exactly what we are hitting at, and whether the blow will hurt more than it helps.

EXPANSION NOT IMPERIALISM.

"So again, when they come to deal with expansion, they juggle words. They state insincerely what they know is not true, and strive to bring shame and dishonor on the country for their own political advantage. They say they are against imperialism. So are we. Not an American in the land favors imperialism, and they know this. They profess to fear the evils of a great standing army and a grand navy. They know that no one proposes for a moment to make the army and navy larger relatively to our needs of the moment than they have been to our needs of the past. We are not imperialists; we are expansionists, and that we have got to be whether we wish to or not.

"This nation must be true to its mighty destiny. This generation must not flinch from its alloted task, and must show itself worthy of the mighty men who in the great civil war saved the Union, so that now the sons of the men who wore the blue and of those who wore the grey stood shoulder to shoulder under the glorious banner which from henceforth wherever it floats marks a stride in advance towards the reign of peace, progress, justice and orderly liberty throughout the world."

Mayor Scherer has received a letter from Lafayette informing him that the Lafayette city council has appropriated $250 to entertain the delegates to the meeting of the Indiana Municipal league in that city on August 12 and 13. City Attorney Shambaugh is on the program.

Try The Sentinel want columns.

Auction! Auction! Auction!

Commencing Tuesday Sept. 26, '99,

At 10 A. M.,

The entire stock of

J. G. THIEME & SON, Clothiers,

Cor. Columbia & Clinton Sts.

Will Be

SOLD

--AT--

Public Auction.

Never in the history of the city was such a chance offered to the Citizens to buy Clothing consisting of

Men's and Boys' Suits, Coats, Pants, & Vests, Hats, Caps & Gents Furnishings.

Sale to continue from day to day, until stock is disposed of.

W. O. GROSS, Receiver.

CLAIMED HIS COIN.

AFTER TWO YEARS THE RUSSIAN RETURNED.

WAS A VISITOR AT THE JAIL

WHERE HE RECOVERED FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS.

FORGOT WHERE HE LEFT IT

WENT TO WILLIAM ROBINSON'S COUNTRY HOME.

Sheriff Melching had an unexpected visitor this morning, one whom he had given up hopes of ever seeing again.

Readers will remeber that in the spring of 1897 a mysterious Russian one night jumped from a window at St. Joseph hospital, where he had been a patient and disappeared. The fellow could not speak the English language and was known by the name of Anderson. He had been employed on the farm of George Taylor in Eel River township during the winter, and some time in March becoming somewhat demented he mysteriously disappeared. Sheriff Melching, William Robinson and others found him in a hay stack and he was brought to the county jail on March 9, 1897. The Russian's condition was quite serious and he was taken to St. Joseph hospital for treatment. On his person the sheriff found $480.-90 in cash, $310.90 in American money, $170 in Russian money, two chains and a silverine watch. The sheriff took possession of the money while Anderson was at the hospital. After four weeks treatment he was pronounced cured and Sheriff Melching, in company with three Fort Wayne Russians, visited him at the hospital and discussed plans for his future. After the sheriff left the patient worried and fretted and something seemed to prey on his mind. He retired to his room as usual that night, but the next morning he was missing. During the night the Russian had climbed from the window and disappeared. He went away in his bare feet. The sheriff could find no trace of him, although he made close inquiry and searched diligently for days. He had the man's money and after weeks and months had passed the sheriff paid from the cash in his possession all the Russian's debt, amounting to $50.

Two years had passed and the sheriff had given up all hopes of seeing Anderson until this morning, when William Robison drove to the court house and in the buggy with him was the Russian. The sheriff recognized him at once, but the Russian did not know the sheriff, but when told who he was the man lifted Mr. Melching's hand and pressed a kiss thereon. He could talk the English language some better than when with the sheriff two years ago and gave his name as Urgis Atquacargis. He had forgotten all about his Fort Wayne experience and, in fact, did not recall the name of the city where he had been ill in a hospital. The man could not tell where he had been any more than to say that he came to Fort Wayne directly from Philadelphia. He remembered that he had money somewhere and one day, in conversation with a Russian friend, Indiana was mentioned and he recalled the state. When the friend named Fort Wayne he recalled the town and it was decided he should come here and investigate. Friday morning Atquacargis arrived in this city, but he could not recall the sheriff, the hospital nor the jail, but he remembered the Melching feed yard, where he had been with his employer when they drove in from Eel River township. He recalled William Robinson, who had been quite friendly with him, and learning where Robinson lived, the Russian started for his country home, arriving there Friday afternoon. Mr. Robinson told him of his experience while here and this morning brought him to the city.

During the two years and more that Atquacargis was missing Sheriff Melching had kept his money in the safe at the jail and today turned over to him $269.98 in American money and the $170 in Russian money, a total of $430.98. He also returned the watch and chains. During his absence the Russian had been diligent and had with him considerable money. He was desirous of returning immediately to Philadelphia and Mr. Robinson went with him to the depot and purchased a ticket for the Quaker city. Arriving there Atquacargis will arrange to return at once to Russia, where he has a wife and three children.

CHILDREN TRAPPED BY FIRE.

Paris, Ill., Sept. 23.—During the noon recess at the Finnner school, two miles west of Kansas, Edgar county, Thursday, the pupils constructed a playhouse of straw and rails, leaving one small opening. A number of children were inside when the straw was ignited by a match and the structure was consumed. Six children were severely burned. Ralph Nay, aged six, died, and Herman Redmon, aged eight, is not expected to recover.

NORTHERN INDIANA NOTES.

William Wills enlisted for service in the Philippines at Michigan City but he disappeared on receiving marching orders for Indianapolis.

Jacob Mudlem, a Goshen contractor, has secured the contract to grade the Electric line between Laporte and Michigan City, a distance of ten miles, for $10,000. The road is to be built by the Northern Traction company and work will be commenced next Monday.

Charles W. Kronmiller, the young Churubusco business man who was arrested on charges of forgery, was found guilty by a Whitley county jury and sentenced indeterminately to two to fourteen years in prison. The prisoner tried the insanity dodge, but with no success.

Plymouth has contracted with a Chicago firm for a new electric light plant. The city is to take thirty-six street lights at $4 each a month for a midnight service; or $6 for an all night service; or $48 or $72 per light per year. The franchise is for ten years unless sooner terminated by purchase by the city.

Three highwaymen had planned to hold up W. J. Smith and rob him of $720 he had received in Ossian in a land transaction. They waited outside the village until after dark and stopped Smith's son, mistaking him for his father. He was allowed to proceed. The man with the money had gone on some hours before, however.

Mrs. J. T. Whittaker, the wife of a prominent resident of Pennville, left her home last Saturday and has not been heard from since, although Mr. Whittaker has made dilligent search. Mrs. Whittaker is the mother of six children, and had the three-months'-old babe with her when she left. The mysterious disappearance cannot be accounted for.

It is worth noting, says the Michigan City News, that Lake Michigan has for two years past been gradually rising, until it is said to be higher now than for many years past. It has risen a foot in the past year and is still rising. For the several years prior to 1897, Lake Michigan war far below its normal stage, and at one time this fact was the cause of much inconvenience and some apprehension to vesselmen.

The members of the law and order league at Hartford City are determined that the Sunday law shall be obeyed to the letter. At a meeting recently held at that place it was decided to begin proceedings against all persons who sold cigars, ice cream, soda water, whisky or beer; no livery rigs are to be let for Sunday drives, and no games of foot ball or base ball are to be played in the city limits. Law and order leagues are being organized all over the country for the purpose of seeing that the Sabbath is properly observed.

Five years ago the friends and relatives of George B. Hess, a son of the late Balser Hess, who was one of Elkhart county's prominent citizens, received word that George Hess and his entire family had been drowned in a Mississippi flood. Every effort was made to get some trace of the bodies, without avail. Thursday a letter was received by Mrs. Isaac Cripe, a sister of Mr. Hess, written by the eldest daughter of the man supposed to be dead, saying that she was married and living in Arkansas, and that the entire family of her father was in good health.

Rev. Rufus Morrison, of Jackson township, who was appointed a missionary to Africa, goes to the English province of Sierra Leone, on the west coast, 4 degrees north of the equator, and will be absent a year. In recent years there was an uprising and all missions were destroyed. Since that time these natives have have been thoroughly licked and subdued. Mr. Morrison goes for the purpose of superintending the rebuilding of these missions. His work will take him as much as 150 miles inland and these trips will have to be made by row boats. Mr. Morrison is a young man full of energy and his heart is thoroughly imbued with his church work and no doubt will prove his selection a wise one. His wife will remain in the college at Huntington during his absence.

WILL GIVE A SOCIAL.

At the K. of P. hall on East Berry street next Tuesday evening Lodge No. 1, of the Daughters of Workmen, will give a social and entertainment and the program is as follows:

Piano solo.....Mrs. Sutton
Recitation.....Miss Welsheimer
Song.....Mr. Sutton
Recitation.....Miss Baer
Recitation.....Miss Stoner
Song.....Mr. Williams
Recitation.....Miss Young
Recitation.....Miss Foster
Solo.....Mrs. Jack Brown
Recitation.....Miss Klinkle
Recitation.....Miss Ransberg
Solo.....Miss Baer

IN HEAT FOR WAR

BRITISH SENTIMENT IS NOW FOR CONFLICT.

THE SANDS ARE RUNNING OUT

TOO SLOWLY, HOWEVER, FOR THE JINGOES.

THE GOVERNMENT IS WARNED

THAT IT IS EXHAUSTING PATIENCE OF LOYALISTS.

[Copywrighted, 1899, by The Associated Press.]

London, Sept. 23.—The sands are running out, but all too slowly for the jingo party.

The Morning Post editorially warns the government that it runs a two-fold risk by its renewed patronic scheme of exhausting the patience of the loyalists in South Africa; second, of its supporters at home, who are not too enthusiastic over its previous dealings with imperial questions.

The Daily Chronicle bluntly tells the government that "their proceedings are undignified," adding:

"The fact remains that President Kruger has been given another period of grace, thanks, primarily, to the fact that we are not prepared for war, but also probably to Lord Salisbury's moderating influence of Mr. Chamberlain's impetuosity. It may be taken for granted that the Transvaal has at least until October 5 to decide, as no doubt it will be allowed a week to consider Great Britain's new proposals, which cannot be presented until after the next cabinet council. By this time the attitude of the Orange Free State will be known. Whilst the hostility of the free state will be a great present advantage by opening an easier way to Pretoria it is a great present danger of taking the British forces by surprise before their preparations are concluded."

It is asserted at Cape Town that the combined Transvaal and Orange Free State troops' tactics are to prevent the British advance from the Natal border and assume the offensive against British territory from all along the unprotected Orange river border. "President Kruger's hope is thus to get a snatch victory, as in 1881, and secure easy terms of peace.

An interesting note in connection with the attitude of the Afrikander is that Secretary of State Reitz is Premier Shreiner's brother-in-law.

FIRE IN THE TUNNEL.

Blazing gas in the tunnel which is to convey heat to the new court house called the fire department to Calhoun and Columbia streets at 3:15 this afternoon. The gas had been formed by fumes from naptha and asphalt used in painting the tunnel, and ignited from lanterns used by the workmen doing the painting. As they saw the blaze they made a hasty run for the manholes, and escaped with only some insignificant burns. There was no damage.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Paul Mossman and baby returned this afternoon from an extended visit with relatives at Alliance and Canton, Ohio.

While attending the show at the Temple last evening John Rerdon left his bicycle outside. After the show it was gone and the police have been hunting the wheel ever since.

C. W. Vogt, of the Marshall Field establishment, in Chicago, is the guest of his uncle, Rev. A. K. Zartman. His father, J. W. Vogt, of Dayton, Ohio, a traveling salesman for the Souder Extract company, is also visiting Mr. Zartman.

Messrs. C. F. Centlivre, Dr. H. G. Niermann, John Voirol, Harry Russell, Wash Frazo, Al Baughman, Will Crosby, Al Harper and C. W. Bedson left at noon for a two weeks' hunting and fishing expedition at Lake Manitou, near Rochester.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

School of Electricity organizes 8 p. m. next Tuesday in Elektron Bldg., 5th floor; take elevator.

See UNCLE S. STAMP store.

See the bargain underwear in our window.

Everybody eats the Sun Macaroon Lunch. 23t6

The exquisite and lasting odor of Satisfaction Bouquet recommends it to all lovers of fine perfumes.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Get UNCLE SAM STAMPS.

THE RISE OF LIPTON

Evolution of the Shamrock's Owner From Farmhand to Merchant Prince.

BY C. T. BAXTER.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who is over here with the amiable intention of carrying back to England the America's cup, is a man who began life as a farm laborer and has become a merchant prince. Naturally his life story is a romance of facts. The evolution of a poor boy into a multimillionaire is a fascinating thing to contemplate, even in the prosiest of biographies.

When Sir Thomas recently arrived in New York on one of the palacelike liners, attended by a troop of servants and accompanied by a cartload of luggage, he made a very different entrance from that of his first landing at that port.

On that initial occasion he was kicked down the gangplank by an irate second mate. The mate was angry because the 17-year-old boy was a stowaway and had stolen his passage from Charleston up the coast.

There are many other vivid contrasts between the circumstances of the Sir Thomas Lipton of today and the half starved Irish lad of 30 years ago. Born of Scotch-Irish parents in Glasgow, who were poor as poverty, he struggled up to boyhood somehow.

At last his heap of hoarded pennies had grown to be enough to pay for a steerage passage to America, and he ran away. He was a boy of 15 years then and small for his age, but there was that within him that kept him going when grown men would have given up in despair.

He landed in Charleston. He got a job as a harvest hand on a rice plantation, and for two years he was a farm laborer, fighting with the newly freed negroes for a chance at the hardest work in the world.

But as he worked in the fields it dawned on the lad that not here, where

SIR THOMAS LIPTON IN UNIFORM.

the whole population was hunting riches, but in the old grooved life of his native city, lay his best chance of wealth. He would apply American methods to business in Glasgow and see if in the combination there was not something for Tom Lipton.

He walked to Charleston and begged a steamer captain to let him work his way to New York. He met with a blunt refusal. Consequently when the steamboat sailed she carried Tom Lipton hidden amid the merchandise in her hold.

Again Lipton found himself in New York, this time with a purpose and a plan in his mind. He washed himself of his grime in a park fountain, earned a breakfast and began his search for work.

The strong young boy, his thews steeled by the hard training in the rice-fields, found little difficulty in getting work. Of course he thrived. He did not know any luxury and but little rest, but he put by money. Before the year was out he had saved enough for a steerage passage and was back in Glasgow.

Presently the staid Scottish city was astonished to see two monster hogs, groomed until their bristles glistened, decked with ribbons and led through the streets behind a banner labeled "Lipton's Orphans."

A crowd gathered and followed the huge swine to a little shop with the name of Lipton above the door. The young fellow was proprietor, clerk, salesman, bookkeeper and porter all in one. He lunched in the shop and dined not at all at first.

The venture succeeded. He got a clerk, and presently in another quarter of the city there was another Lipton shop, an exact duplicate of the first.

Today there are 420 Lipton shops scattered through Great Britain, 60 of them being in London. They are all alike, all gayly colored and illuminated, so that they stand out like lighthouses on a dark night.

Lipton's tea comes from his own plantations in Ceylon, but a score of other food products also bear his label and swell his fortune. In the United States he owns a butchering plant that kills 3,000 hogs daily, and he has 600 refrigerator cars to carry the meat to the markets.

His fortune is estimated at $50,000,000, and he is not 50 years old.

For his charities he was knighted a year ago, and it is Sir Thomas Lipton who has come over here to sail his yacht, the Shamrock, to race for the America's cup—Sir Thomas Lipton, who shoveled coal to pay for his stolen passage on the Charleston steamer.

A check passed through the bank at Blacksburg, Va., recently payable to Boss Rake.

Mike Barbire is a barber of Newark, N. J. Dr. Fulin is a dentist of the same town.

Blynkins—See that stout party going up the street? Well, he's worth a cool million.
Wynkins—A cool million, eh?
Blynkins—Yes; made it in the ice business.

ERASTUS SEES THE GAME FOR NOTHING.

1—Erastus—One ticket, please. I wants to sell a few ham sandwiches inside.

2—Now, yo' boys, each gib me de ten cents yo' promised.

A SUGGESTION.

He—We must devise some plan for getting your father's consent to our marriage.
She—Well, we-er-might put our heads together.

SHOP AND RAIL.

PITTSBURG COMPLETES THIRTY MILES OF GRADING.

A FORT WAYNE MAN IN LUCK

WILLIAM PHELPS BECOMES MANAGER OF MUNSON CO.

SOMETHING NEW IN CAR LINE

MR. BUSH INVENTS A COMBINED BOX AND GONDOLA CAR.

The men engaged in the grading for the second track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road have completed thirty miles in Ohio. The graded portions lie between Ada and Dunkirk and Van Wert and Delphos. The bridging has not been completed, however, and until that work is accomplished, little can be done in the way of track laying. The men having charge of the grading have been handicapped by a scarcity of teams and laborers. They depended entirely upon local help and the farmers have been busy with seeding and corn harvesting for two or three weeks. But that work is well advanced and there will soon be plenty of teams and men to work on the road.

ENGINE OUTPUT.

The engine output from the Pennsylvania shops the past week averaged one a day. They were Nos. 903, 227, 245, 313, 247, 316 and 268. Only three were taken in for repairs during the week, viz.: Nos. 250, 273 and 228, but there are others ready to come in as soon as the present heavy freight movement on the road subsides.

NEW STYLE DUMP CAR.

A side dump car, which embodies many new features, is in course of construction at the east car shops and its completion may be followed by an order for several hundred of them. This car is of 80,000 pounds capacity and is intended exclusively for ore traffic. It has an elevated floor center and the entire sideboards are so arranged as to swing out from the bottom, releasing the ore and permitting it to fall clear of the car wheels and track. The sideboards are operated by means of a wheel and gearing at the end of the car. The car is styled the G U, but the "boys" at the shop call it the "Gee-whiz."

A CLERICAL OUTING.

Nearly all of the Pennsylvania shop clerks are enjoying an outing down the Maumee today. At 7 o'clock this morning, chaperoned by Peter Zurbach, they left in 'busses for the Zurbach farm, a mile below New Haven, where they are spending the day in hunting, fishing and otherwise.

NO MORE MEN NEEDED.

The Pennsylvania car shops are now employing the largest force of workmen in their history, but there will be no further additions for the next three or four months, at least. Work on the streets and farm will soon be over, and the men engaged in it are now looking out for "winter jobs." As a consequence the shop officials are greatly annoyed by applicants for positions.

FORT WAYNE MAN IN LUCK.

William H. Phelps, who a couple of years ago was superintendent of the Fort Wayne Foundry and Machine works, has been elected general manager of the Munson company, whose works are located at Laporte, Ind. Mr. Phelps is the inventor of several valuable devices, among them a gas engine, and the Munson company is engaged in the manufacture of his patents. William Brizzolari, formerly a department foreman at the Electric works, also holds a responsible position with the Munson company.

MOTORS FOR ENGLAND.

The Fort Wayne Electric company today loaded upon a car two motors for shipment to London, England. The company also sent a small dynamo to Van Wert, Ohio.

ONE FARE RATES.

Agent John E. Ross, of the Pittsburg, has received notice that the Pennsylvania, the Grand Rapids and the Findlay roads would make a rate of one fare for the round trip to this city from all points on those lines between Lima and Plymouth, Sturgis and Richmond and Findlay. Other roads will do likewise, but no specific instructions have yet been given regarding the matter. Tickets will be on sale October 4 to 7, which include the days of the carnival in this city.

A PENNSYLVANIA PROJECT.

The Logansport Pharos yesterday contained the following: "The talk of building a road from Indianapolis to Logansport has again been revived and it is now openly asserted that the Pennsylvania company is back of the project. A report comes from Indianapolis that the Pennsylvania company is quietly perfecting plans for the construction of the line, and that the work of securing options on land in Indianapolis along the canal near the Big Four tracks is progressing in a quiet way. It has been predicted for some time that the Pennsylvania company will eventually build a road from Indianapolis to Logansport. It would be a good paying local line and would give the Pennsylvania a through line of its own from Chicago to Louisville. It is surmised that the Pennsylvania managers have long contemplated the construction of the line. If they are not in earnest now their purpose is to block the project of building the proposed trolley line between Logansport and Indianapolis. It will be known next week whether or not the Indianapolis and Logansport Traction company will be able to get money to build the trolley line."

FREIGHT RATES TOO LOW.

A general rise in the freight rates is inevitable. The cost of operating railways has been increased by increase in price of material and in some cases by advances in wages, but the freight rates, except in iron and coal, have remained the same. Freight rates are entirely too low, the railway managers think, and a general rise is contemplated.

COMBINATION CAR.

S. P. Bush, superintendent of motive power of the Panhandle lines, has invented a combined box and gondola car, and a sample car has been placed on the side tracks at Columbus, Ohio, which is attracting a good deal of attention. Mr. Bush claims that the car can be rebuilt at a cost not to exceed that of an ordinary first-class box car. This sample car has an iron frame work with the lower half of the box built on the same principle as the gondolas, with heavy three-inch siding running horizontal and these pieces stiffened by check blocks the same as any gondola car. The top part of the box has vertical inch siding similar to the old car. Many points of advantage are claimed for it and all those who have examined the car are taken with them and pronounce it a coming carrier in the way of box cars. By having the framework iron and the siding of the gondola part dropped in in panels there are no posts, and ceveral inches in width are thereby gained over the old box car. The old trouble in the way of repairing cars is saved, as the inside linings have always been breaking. Then, too, if this horizontal siding shrinks the vertical bolts through the pieces can be tightened up, thus always making a perfectly tight bottom for small grains or other articles.

CRESSON TO BE A TERMINAL.

It is said that in a short time Cresson will be made the terminus of the Cambria and Clearfield division of the Pennsylvania railroad for all trains, which will necessitate the erection of a large roundhouse there. If this is done it will be the means of increasing Cresson's population and make the place other than a summer resort. Superintendent Abercrombie, of the Cambria and Clearfield, is said to be working hard for the improvement, and it is understood that the general manager at Altoona favors the scheme. The question will be submitted to the board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad for a final decision in a short time.

WABASH APPOINTMENTS.

A circular was issued yesterday from Wabash headquarters by General Superintendent Magee, approved by Vice President and General Manager Ramsey, announcing that Mr. A. Robertson, acting superintendent, is appointed superintendent of middle division, effective September 24. Mr. Robertson has issued a circular announcing Mr. H. W. Ballou is appointed trainmaster, ninth (east of Decatur) and thirteenth districts, vice A. Robertson, promoted. Mr. J. W. Evans is appointed trainmaster, sixth, seventh and eighth districts, vice H. W. Ballou, transferred.

NEARLY READY FOR BUSINESS.

The Withington & Cooley company will soon be running its new handle factory on Erie street. The carpenters have nearly finished the work of building, the Nickel Plate has the spur siding down, and the machinery is about to be placed in the factory. The company has a neat office building on the corner of Erie and Hanover streets.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

George Younie, a plumber employed in the Wabash shops, is sick and off duty.

M. S. Willson is at Wabash today in the interest of the Fort Wayne Electric company.

Machinist Joseph Whittles, of the Nickel Plate, will leave tonight for New York upon a ten days' vacation.

T. R. Stapleford, tinner at the east car shops, is taking a few days' lay off to attend to some private business.

J. Heinselman, Nickel Plate brakeman, who had been away on a visit to relatives, resumed his train duties yesterday.

Michael Murphy and Thomas O'Rourke have gone to Peru to spend a few days in special work at the Wabash shops.

F. J. Burns, J. J. Lynch and John Ryan, of the Pittsburg shops, have returned from a fishing expedition into Southern Michigan.

H. Thicke and A. R. Tagtmeyer have secured positions in the car machine shop of the Pittsburg, commencing work there this morning.

Mrs. A. A. Sanders, wife of the Nickel Plate brakeman, is sick and in consequence that gentleman is taking a "lay off" from his train duties.

The Santa Fe railway company has decided to build no more cars of 80,000 pounds capacity, but to retain as its standard a 60,000 pounds capacity car.

A number of the Pittsburg shopmen attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Fitzgibbon, the venerable mother-in-law of Foreman Hugh Hogan, today.

There is still a scarcity of cars on all railroads in this part of the country and no road feels the shortage more than the Pennsylvania, where business is very heavy.

On account of the illness of his wife, whose condition is serious, Nickel Plate Engineer James E. Quinn has been absent from his duties on the road several days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Nees and son leave today for Cincinnati, where they will spend ten days with friends. Mr. Neese, who is a tinner, is employed at the east car shops.

The Wabash gives notice that it will not unite with the other lines with which it competes for passenger business to Missouri river points in the advance in immigrant rates.

Railway laborers on the western roads are commanding very good wages these days, owing to the scarcity of men. The Denver and Rio Grand, the Union Pacific and Colorado lines are paying $2 per day.

David King, of Chicago, is here today consulting Supt. G. L. Potter. Mr. King will again enter the employ of the Pennsylvania, possibly as an engineer. He was smoke inspector at Chicago for the company for several years, but when the terminal division was established the office of smoke inspector was abolished.

LADIES WILL ORGANIZE.

Within a short time the Ladies' Auxiliary to camp No. 51 of the Union Veteran Legion will be organized. It was formerly one of the flourishing of the ladies' fraternal organizations, but passed out of existence a few years ago. The coming of the national encampment to Fort Wayne next year will necessitate its reorganization, and the ladies are already moving in the matter.

ATTENTION, STENOGRAPHERS.

A special evening class in dictation will be organized by T. L. Staples, of the International Business College, Elektron building, on Oct. 2nd, for stenographers who may wish to increase their speed or improve their knowledge of English. A thorough drill will be given in punctuation, paragraphing, spelling, etc. Those desiring to prepare for civil service examination or who are anxious to better their positions should take advantage of this opportunity.

EVERY EVENING

NEXT WEEK.

Between 6 and 9 o'clock, and all day Saturday and today, we will sell—

Our 50c working shirts at 20c.

Our 50c overalls at 33c.

Our 50c and 75c boys' knee pants at 39c.

Our 25c and 35c boys' caps at 19c.

Our 50c boys' caps at 39c.

Our 50c and 75c new neckwear at 39c.

Our 25c and 35c new neckwear at 19c.

Our full line of men's, boys' and children's suits and overcoats in proportion to the above prices.

GLOBE, A. K. Hurst & Co.

School of Electricity organizes 8 p. m. next Tuesday in Elektron Bldg., 5th floor; take elevator.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

TRAINS COLLIDE HEAD ON.

DISASTROUS WRECK ON THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY.

Freight and Passenger Locomotives Bump Heads—Twenty Persons Seriously Hurt.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 32.—Two trains on the Allegheny Valley railroad colided head on, at Parker, Pa., last evening, totally wrecking both engines, demolishing eight freight cars, badly wrenching two passenger coaches and injuring nearly a score of people. The names of those worst injured are as follows:

Charles Bayne, of Templeton, engineer of the freight train, hurt internally.

M. H. Sloan, fireman, slight bruises.

T. F. Turner, engineer passenger train.

Lloyd Martin, Pittsburg.

L. W. Burless ,conductor pasenger train, Emlenton.

Alice Pryor, Parker, Pa.

Miss Vandersole, Pittsburg.

H. G. Jordan, West Monterey, Pa.

None of the injured will die.

The wreck was one of the most destructive to property that has occurred on this railroad for some time. That a number of people were not killed or fatally injured seems almost miraculous.

The officials of the company explain the cause of the collision by saying that the engineer on the freight train forgot that the passenger train, the Emlenton express, had the right of way.

TROOP TRAIN DITCHED.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 23.—A special train on the Dominican Atlantic railroad, carrying 500 men of the Sixty-third regiment from Camp Aldershot to Halifax, left the rails and was thrown into a ditch near Mount Uniacke, thirty miles from this city, today. Several were injured, but no fatalities are reported. A special wrecking train was dispatched from here on receipt of the news of the wreck.

NOTICE.

I desire to thank my friends for donating the amount of my fine, which was assessed against me for the assault on Fred Fahlsing.

LORA THOMPSON.

Globe BANKRUPT STOCK

Form No. 501.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OF FORT WAYNE.

CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.
This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
55	M	ma	53 Collect 79

RECEIVED at Fort Wayne, Ind. Sept 11 1899

Dated Baltimore 11 - 3 25 P. M

To Herman and Charley Kratzch
C/o Globe Clothing Co.

Struck it lucky can buy from Schloss and two firms about Twenty Thousand Dollars Mens and Boys high grade Clothing also big lot winter underwear at Sixty Cents on the Dollar - will close deal and ship at once - Rush out Bankrupt Stock regardless of cost - must have room for this heavy purchase A K. Hurst

THIS COPY OF TELEGRAM

Received from our Mr. A. K. Hurst, who is now East, is sufficient notice to the public that we

Must Rush off Remainder of the Bankrupt Stock

to make room for his heavy purchase, which will begin to arrive at once.

STOCK STILL HEAVY AND COMPLETE IN EVERY LINE, AND PRICES PUT ON THEM TO MAKE THEM MOVE IN A HURRY.

All parties indebted to the old firm will please call and settle their accounts with us.

To Accommodate the Public to Get Full Benefit of This Sale, Store Will Remain Open Every Evening Until 9 O'Clock; Saturday's 11 O'Clock.

A. K. HURST & CO.

Autumn Exhibit of Dress Goods.

This store always leading in the Dress Goods Trade, this autumn has outdone itself in excellence, beauty of fabrics and fine assortment of patterns. There's not a want in the way of Dress Goods that cannot be met satisfactorily from these new stocks.

Plaids are in High Favor for Separate Skirts. Fine imported Plaids 50c to $4.50 a yd. Domestic Woolen Plaids, 35c, 40c, 50c.

Homespuns, Venitians and Cheviots in the modest Grays, Browns and Tans are in high favor for full Tailor Made Costumes. 50c up to $5 a yard.

The New Black Dress Goods.

Crepons lead—especially in the finer stuffs. large blister effects predominate—with an almost endless variety of rich patterns in silk—stripes and fancy figures. These at 50c a yard up to $3.50.

Blankets.

Now is the time to look after these. Here are some specially low priced:

Large size white, tan and gray Blankets, 48c a pair.

Full size white and gray Blankets, 69c a pair.

Large size pure white Blankets, worth $1.00 new; 80c a pair.

Full size 11-4 white and gray Blankets, worth $1.25; special price, $1.00 a pair.

Full size 11-4 white and gray Blankets, worth $1.50, at $1.25 a pair.

Extra heavy 12-4 white, gray and tan Blankets, the best values we have ever offered, $1.65 a pair.

All wool scarlet Blankets, $1.65 a pair.

Unusual values in all-wool Blankets at $2.00 to $14.00 a pair.

The New Trimmings

ARE READY.

Few consider the work and study given to the collection of garnitures for women's wear.

Come and see the latest and prettiest trimmings that the head of that department has gathered for Fort Wayne women for this autumn's wear. No such collection has ever been exhibited here. Trimming department opposite dress goods.

Golf Capes.

More new ones for today's showing—many of these new comfortable capes are charming in the new colorings and soft tones.

Capes for women.

Capes for misses.

Autumn underwear below value.

50 dozen women's fleeced cotton vests and drawers nice quality, 19c each.

Butterick's Patterns for October. Delineators and sheets ready.

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building & Loan association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for full particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

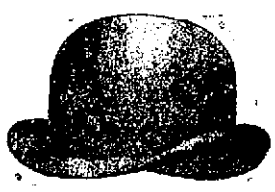
Foster's Side Lines.

100 Piece Dinner Sets.
Decorative Parlor Lamps.
Newest Cuttings in Cut Glass.
Bedroom Decorated Toilet Sets.
Baby Cabs and Go-Carts.
All sized Looking Glasses.
High Grade Framed Pictures.
Art Goods in Art Room.

In these "side-lines" to our immense business we have no successful competitors in Fort Wayne.

These Departments present the best possible opportunity for the selection of Wedding, Birthday and Holiday Gifts.

GOLDEN, The HATTER



DUNLAP Hats and STETSON Hats

are the finest Hats the world offers their wonderful goodness known in every civilized country of the Globe.

WE SHOW THE NEWEST PRODUCTIONS IN THESE WORLD-FAMOUS HATS.

Look for Brand on Sweat-Leather.

GOLDEN, The HATTER

Opp. Fruit House. 90 Calhoun.

ROME CITY.

The Sunday train leaves Fort Wayne at 7 a. m, returning leaves Rome City at 6 p. m.

FALL AND WINTER

1899-1900.

Our new fall stock is in and awaits your early inspection.

I. MAUTNER & CO.,

TAILORS,

52 Calhoun St.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1899.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Forecast for Indiana—Generally fair Sunday, preceded by showers in northeast portion this afternoon or tonight; variable winds.

THE TEMPERATURE.

	Degrees.
7 a. m	57
8 a. m	56
9 a. m	59
10 a. m	62
11 a. m	63
12 m	68
1 p. m	75
2 p. m	72

LOCAL NEWS.

Louis A. Centlivre is at Montpelier on a business trip.

Dr. and Mrs. McAllister are guests of friends at Indianapolis.

F. X. Schuler is at home from a business trip to Milwaukee.

Henry C. Paul is at home from a business trip to New York City.

Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Niswonger leave this evening for a visit at Chicago.

Mrs. W. P. Denny, of West DeWald street, is recovering from a severe illness.

C. H. Worden and family have returned from Winona, where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Williamson, of Logansport, Ind., are visiting with friends in the city.

Louis Fox and family have closed their Rome City cottage and are at home for the winter.

Miss Cozette Keegan, of Wichita, Kas., is in the city to attend school during the coming winter.

Architect M. J. Stock is confined to his home on Woodland avenue with a severely sprained ankle.

Dr. S. T. Hoopengarner, of Lafayette, is in the city, the guest of G. H. Bowers, of Home avenue.

A number of Sunday school workers of this city will attend the Pleasant township convention tomorrow at Sheldon.

Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer entertained a company of friends Thursday evening in compliment to Miss Matilda Luckens, of Cleveland.

Keller & Braun have begun repairs on the stone work of the government building. The work will be completed within a short time.

Miss Alice Ellison is at home from an extended tour of Europe, in the course of which she visited England, Scotland, France, Germany and Holland.

The work of remodeling a part of the Wayne hotel to make room for the new cafe was begun this morning. The new feature will be in operation by October 1.

Mrs. Robert P. Penman arrived in the city Friday on her return from a visit to her old home in England. She was accompanied by a young lady cousin, who will remain in this city for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Gorrell, of Winamac, arrived in the city last evening en route for a visit at Ossian and Bluffton. Mr. Gorrell is pubisher of the Winamac Democrat. Years ago he was a resident of Fort Wayne and was a compositor in The Sentinel office.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Riblett Friday evening a very brilliant musical was given in compliment to Miss Klumb, of DesMoines, and Miss Harker, of East Liverpool, Ohio. The rooms were prettily decorated with flowers, and the musical program was a charming one. Numbers were given by the Linden quartet, Miss Klumb, Miss Varnelle, Mrs. Leroy Plummer and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Stouder. A large number of guests were present.

Miss Edith Zollars entertained at progressive pedro Friday afternoon in compliment to Miss Metta Schlocmilch, of Milwaukee, and Miss Edna Marshall, of Alexandria, Ohio. Fall flowers were used in decorating the rooms, and honors for prizes were won by Miss MacDougal, Miss Elizabeth Hedekin and Miss Knight. Visiting guests who enjoyed the delightful occasion were Miss Katherine Buehler, of Evanston, and Miss Lucin Klumb, of DesMoines.

OYSTERS DOWN 2C CAN.

Standards, best stewing, 19c can.

Extra Selects, large frying Oysters, 25c can.

Best Celery, large bunches, 23c.

Best Cape Cod Cranberries, 6c qt.

Fine New York State Concord Grapes, 12½c basket.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

See the bargain underwear in our window.

NEW SAUER KRAUT.

Just received two barrels fine Sauer Kraut, 6c quart.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hunt are at home from Petoskey.

Mrs. H. A. Read is at home from a visit at Oxford, Ohio.

Miss Josie Bresnahan, of Pierceton, is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Morgan are at home from a visit at Traverse City, Mich.

Jay Read left today for Ann Arbor, Mich., where he will enter the university.

Miss Anna O'Rourke and Miss Mary Sullivan have returned from a visit at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Woodward are entertaining Mrs. Thomas B. Markle, of Wyoming, Iowa. The ladies are sisters.

Evelyn, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hippenhamer, is very ill at her home on West Superior street.

G. Scheffler and family, of West Main street, returned yesterday from a visit in Germany. They have been absent about three months.

John Watt, traveling salesman for A. H. Perfect & Co., will remove from Warsaw to this city next week. Mr. Watt formerly resided in Fort Wayne.

Miss Gibson, the famous soprano, being temporarily located in the city, will sing at the Congregational church Sunday morning, as well as at all Sunday services during the fall and winter months.

Wayne Tent No. 54, K. O. T. M., will give a progressive pedro and banquet to Maccabees and invited friends next Thursday evening. Wayne Tent has enjoyed a rapid growth during the past few weeks.

EliasHartzell, who formerly resided south of the city, and who removed to Oklahoma some months ago, has decided that Allen county is far preferable to the west and is returning, making the trip overland. Mrs. Hartzell arrived by train Friday evening.

To Refill a Brain

USE

GRAPE-NUTS.

Brains Are Made and Repaired by Food. USE GOOD FOOD.

A NATURAL BRAIN BUILDER.

In hot weather a meat breakfast is not always desirable, one looks rather to some more cooling food, such as fruit and cereals.

One of the great advantages of Grape-Nuts lies in the fact that it is ready cooked and can be served cold at once.

Treated with cream it is as delicious as a confection, and at the same time furnishes the user with the needed food elements of the most perfect character and combined in a scientific manner.

One of the food particles in Grape-Nuts is true Natural Phosphate of Potash as furnished in certain parts of the field grains and this is the element used by nature to change albumen into the soft gray substance with which the brain and nerve centres are filled and which must be replaced daily as it is used up by the activities of the body.

Steady users of Grape-Nuts are nervy, brainy and healthy people. Wise selection of food is a duty every one owes self and those dependent upon us. The Postum Co. at Battle Creek make Grape-Nuts, and all first-class grocers sell.

THE GREATEST GROCERY'S BIG MEAT MARKET.

The Greatest Grocery's Fresh Meat Market is doing a whole lot of business in fine juicy beef, veal, lamb and pork roasts; tender steaks, fresh pork shoulders and chops, pork sausage, blood pudding, liver pudding, weinerwurst, bologna, head cheese, braunschweiger, summer sausage, boiled boneless ham, cook-pressed ham, pickled pork, strictly pure leaf lard, kettled rendered; cottosuet for shortening; fine sugar cured hams, bacon, picnic hams, shoulders, old chickens, spring chickens and spring ducks.

THE GREATEST GROCERY'S BIG MEAT MARKET.

Corner West Columbia and Harrison Streets, Bash Block.

GREAT BARGAINS

In underwear we have closed out 100 dozen of fine heavy weight under vests and pants, which we are selling at $1.00 each. They are good values at twice the money. Drop in and see them.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE OR PERSONAL SECURITY. C. F. PFEIFFER, ROOMS 5-7, BASS BLOCK. 8-tf

NOTICE.

The Frank B. Long Piano house has absorbed the Guy Conklin music house. Mr. Conklin will be in immediate charge of the Fort Wayne branch. Preparatory to our removal to the new warerooms now being refitted for us at 115 Calhoun street, we will offer our entire stock of pianos, organs and musical merchandise at a greatly reduced price.

FRANK B. LONG.

23-3t 119 Calhoun St.

A. O. U. W. NOTICE.

All members of Summit City lodge No. 36, A. O. U. W., are requested to meet at the hall Sunday, September 24, at 12:30 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Charles W. Pens. Members of sister lodges are invited to meet with us.

WM. THAIN, M. W.

N CONOVER, Recorder.

YOUNG MAN—YOUNG WOMAN.

How are you spending your evenings? Are you doing anything that will tend to better your condition in life? Are you satisfied with your present position. Are you qualified to fill a better position if it were offered you? If not, why not attend night school at the International Business College? Visit this institution some evening and see the busy hive of young men and women who are wonderfully interested in the splendid course we are offering in bookkeeping, penmanship, shorthand, typewriting and the English branches.

A large number of pupils will enter Monday, Oct. 2nd.

BE ONE OF THEM.

T. L. STAPLES, Pres.

The opening reception of the Mulqueen Dancing Academy will occur next Thursday evening, Sept. 28th. Beginners' class will form following Monday, Oct. 2d. Advance class Thursday, Oct. 5.

See the bargain underwear in our window.

Ask your grocer for the Sun Macaroon Lunch, the finest goods made. 10c a package. 23t6

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

School of Electricity organizes 8 p. m. next Tuesday in Elektron Bldg., 5th floor; take elevator.

MISS LOWRY'S OPENING.

EMBROIDERY LESSONS BY A NATIVE JAPANESE.

Having just moved into the beautiful storeroom, northwest corner of the Arcade, Berry street front, Miss Lowry has arranged an opening event which will be a treat to every lady in Fort Wayne who is interested in beautiful needle work. At no little trouble and expense, Mr. L. Katow, the native Japanese who has recently instructed crowded classes at Marshall Field's and Schlessinger & Mayer's, Chicago, has been secured to give a course of embroidery lessons in Fort Wayne. The high order of Japanese art is so well known that it need only be said that Mr. Katow stands in the front ranks of native professional designers in his line. The lessons will be given at Miss Lowry's store, commencing Monday, Oct. 2nd, and continuing two weeks. Meantime all ladies are cordially invited to call at the store and learn particulars.

Money to loan at 5 per cent. Inquire, Vesey & Heaton, law office. 30tf

AT THE OLD RELIABLE GROCERY.

500 suits men's heavy winter weight underwear, regular price $1.00 per garment, our price, 50c per garment.

450 suits of lighter weight winter underwear, worth 50c per garment, our price, 25c per garment.

All canned goods at cost.

BURT ROSS,

27 West Columbia St.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

NOTICE!

September 22, 1899.

To the Physicians of Allen County:

From the first day of October, 1899, you will be obliged to certify to every death on blanks provided by law, which will be furnished for the city of Fort Wayne for convenience sake by the undertaker or by Dr. L. P. Drayer at the city board of health office. The undertaker cannot get a burial permit from any deputies unless properly filled out. I shall accept only certificates from legalized practitioners; otherwise the coroner will have to act.

By order of state board of health.

CARL PROEGLER, Sec'y.

Allen County Board of Health.

23-26-29-w27

BUYING A WEDDING PRESENT?

We have the useful as well as the pretty goods that make appropriate gifts.

Chamber Suits in Rich Golden Oak and Genuine Mahogany Finish.

Fine, large rope-turned Extension Tables.
Massive built Sideboards to match.
Daily shipments of beautiful Couches.

Remember also that we introduced the sale of Fine Jardiniers and Pedestals. We are "in a class all by ourselves" on these goods.

W. J. KETTLER & SON,

"The Progressive Store." FURNITURE.

15 AND 17 COURT ST. 58 AND 60 CLINTON ST.

You Won't be Ashamed

of the shirts you buy of us, they'll fit you; they'll be right where they ought to be tight, and loose where they ought to be loose. They'll be right in the height of style and they'll give you satisfactory wear.

Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery, Underwear and Gloves

for fall wear now demand your immediate attention.

P. J. KUTTNER,

Custom Shirt Maker & Men's Furnisher,

112 Calhoun St.

COME IN AND HEAR

The Edison Phonograph.

All the Latest Records. Vocal and Instrumental.

THE PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE,

120 Calhoun Street.

MASONIC TEMPLE

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23,

Jule Walters' in his new play,

"HOW HARPER WAS SIDE-TRACKED."

Prices 15c, 25c and 50c.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Five nights and four matinees, commencing

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25.

Special Return Engagement.

LITTLE IRENE MYERS

Opening in

"THE BURGLAR"

Prices—10, 20 and 30 cents. A limited number of ladies will be admitted at half price on Monday evening. Sent sale Friday.

MONEY

To loan on low interest rates with easy payment terms. 4 1-2 per cent., 5 per cent., 5 1-2 per cent., 6 per cent. Rate of interest determined by size of loan and character of security. Apply at law office of Vesey & Heaton. 20tf

F. J. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

STEAM and GAS FITTERS

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PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

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Fort Wayne, Ind.

Office Phone 251 -:- Residence Phone 1047.

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER.

48 W. MAIN STREET.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire in this manner to express our thanks to friends, neighbors and the Fox employes for their kind assistance during our late affliction caused by the death of our mother, Mrs. Frances Steinacker.

THE SONS.

THE MAUMEE STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATER CO.,

Of 38 Harrison Street,

Handle a complete line of Radiator Enamel, Bronzes and Bronze Liquid, Alluminum Hose Nozzles, Lawn Sprinklers, Hose Connections, Stilson Wrenches, Pipe Tongs, Steam and Hot Water Valves, Guage Stocks, Dies, Vices, Water Motor Fans, Roof Paint, Pump Leathers, Sinks, Cesspools, Spray Pumps, etc.

Tooth Brush Troubles

You've had 'em. So have we. That's why we've put in a line of warrantable goods. No bristles coming out by the bunch, making you feel as if you'd swallowed a hedgehog. No flimsy, disappointing brushes, but satisfactory goods which we can warrant. We've dentifrices as warrantable as our brushes, and a large line of toilet articles in general. Get your next tooth-brush at

FREESE & RANKE,

PHARMACISTS,

88 CALHOUN STREET.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

Cor. Main and Court St.

PAYS 3 PER CENT. INTEREST ON CERTIFICATE AND BOOK DEPOSITS OF $1.00 AND UPWARDS.

Loans money on Farm and City Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, Trustee and Agent.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have just returned from New York with the largest assortment of Novelties in ornaments for the hair that have ever been brought here. As it is impossible to give full description of same, it will pay you to call and see.

Egrettes, Empire Combs, Fancy Pins, etc., in great variety.

Kid Gloves Cleaned, 15c pair.

MISS E. C. RODEBECK,

124 Calhoun St. Lau Block.

MONEY!

Can be saved to no better advantage than by placing it with the ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, 87 East Berry Street.

Any number of shares can be taken at any time. Six per cent. interest is paid on all classes of stock. No fees to investors. Money to Loan for any Purpose.

THE

Equitable Life Assurance Society

of the United States.

Schmitz Blk. S. S. STUKEY,

Agents wanted. Gen. Agt.

STOVES!

At your own price. Call and be convinced at

GOLDSTINE'S,

176 CALHOUN ST.

Use Satisfaction Bouquet. Superior in delicacy and permanency, it never becomes unpleasant or insipid. In delicious odor and refreshing qualities it always satisfies.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

THE SENTINEL IS BEST EVERY DAY, BUT BIGGER SATURDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

YOU REACH EVERYBODY. IN FORT WAYNE WHO READS NEWSPAPERS WHEN YOU USE THE SENTINEL WANT COLUMNS.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1899. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ADIEU TO THE ORIENT

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER'S NOTES ON THE HOME BOUND TRIP.

Experiences on a Japanese Steamship—The Voyage Through the Mediterranean—Opening For American Trade in the Orient and Levant.

[Special Correspondence.]

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 28.—Whoever gets left in the coming struggle for the orient, it is certain the Japanese will not be. They are as aggressive, wide awake and up to date as an English sparrow in an American wheatfield. As a maritime people they are making tremendous strides. Every harbor in the east is already dotted with fine modern commercial steamers floating the flag of Japan, a red globe upon a white field. The longest regular steamer line in the world is Japanese, from Yokohama to

PASSING GIBRALTAR.

Antwerp. The round trip requires five months, and one steamer makes it only twice a year. The line is primarily for the carrying of freight, what the British call a cargo line, but the steamers also take a limited number of passengers at rates cheaper than the regular passenger vessels, which go faster. Thus the longer time you spend on the sea the more you get your money's worth.

A queer mix are the officers and crews of these Japan-European steamers. The captain and the leading officers are British, the chief engineer being often a Scotchman, like "McAndrews." The seamen and petty officers, the steward and cabin boys and the ship's surgeon and purser are Japanese. The relations between the two races are civil and good tempered enough on one of these ships, but they are not mutually presenting one another with locks of their hair for keepsakes. The Jap thinks he is as good as anybody on this planet. The Briton knows he is better than anybody else. It is a matter which long since passed the stage of belief with him. Consequently the contempt that speaks itself in the exclamation, "E's a bloody furriner; punch 'is 'ead!" cannot help manifesting itself slightly from Briton to Jap.

The food on these ships is good and well served, but the occidental passenger will come to the conclusion that the head steward ought to be a white man. Oriental ideas of cleanliness are not as those of the west. The oriental notion of cleanliness is to bathe frequently and change your clothing reasonably often. Niceties of handkerchief, table napkin and toweling for the oriental mind are not. In these hot countries the waiter carries upon his shoulder or tucked around his waist the towel with which he polishes the glass and chinaware of the dining table. The Jap is very kind and obliging. If you ask your waiter for a cooling drink, he will quickly get it for you. First he wipes the perspiration from his brow with his dish towel. Then he takes the same towel and with it carefully polishes till it shines the glass into which he pours your drink. If you should hint that this were not wholly a cleanly proceeding, he would be stricken dumb with amazement.

There are several lines of steamers from Yokohama to Europe. They stop at the principal ports all along the eastern and southern coasts of Asia, giving from one to three days to each. The tourist thus has time to see each city with considerable thoroughness. At Hongkong and Singapore are steamer lines connecting with Manila, and at these and other ports the traveler may take steamer to Calcutta and Bombay. A railroad across India will take one from Calcutta to Bombay if he wishes to vary his journey in that way.

At Bombay he may get a steamer for Europe. The tourist who takes photographs, especially if he is able to develop and print them himself, may carry home with him a collection of rare views. Once at home, the purchase of a magic lantern and screen of the size adapted to small parlor entertainments will enable him to give genuine pleasure and instruction to his friends. Only plates should be taken with the cameras to the orient, however, in no case the rolls of films. The great heat and damp of the tropics melt and spot the films and render them useless.

Westward through the gulf of Aden the ship steams and up through the Red sea and the Suez canal into the shining blue Mediterranean. There the usual course leads through the classic strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily. In the strait of Messina, where 4,000 years ago, more or less, Ulysses lashed himself to the mast, that the siren might not lure him to destruction in the whirlpools of Scylla and Charybdis, the great modern vessel steams majestically and in perfect safety. And alas for ancient romance! The only siren in our day is the ship's shrieking whistle of that name, and the world old town of Messina itself is lighted by electricity. But what care we? There is more of real marvel, of real miracle, in one of those same electric lights that gleam across the sea at old Messina than in all the made up tales of antiquity. We are glad we are alive, here and now.

On we go, passing between the islands of Corsica and Sardinia, northward to Marseilles, France. There for many the steamer journey ends, they taking train to Paris or elsewhere. But for passengers who do not desert the ship there remains yet an enchanting part of the voyage, that through the great gates of Gibraltar, from which place this letter is mailed, up around Spain, through the bay of Biscay and the English channel to Great Britain.

On the journey westward from the far east I was impressed with the trade possibilities of the orient and the Levant. At Colombo a stoppage of three days was made for more cargo. The rich and varied freight that is taken in by the thousands of tons all along the coast of south Asia has made the fortune of generations of all peoples except Americans and will continue to make that of generations more. It is a pity the United States has no share in this costly commerce. It is not that our wares are not wanted here. They are wanted. In every place I have visited in this part of the world I have heard sung the praises of American food products. California canned fruits are beyond comparison the best in the world. So are our tinned and potted meats. People of every nationality admit it without dispute. Then, too, there is the kind of cream that is condensed or evaporated without sweetening. It is in demand and often impossible to get in the orient. I have even heard many good words spoken for American cheese.

American tinned butter is not, however, a distinguished success in the orient. Much of it becomes unfit even to grease harness with soon after it is opened, if, in fact, it was not that way before being opened. I do not know why it is, but the Danes beat us in canned butter. I am sure, however, that efforts to extend the trade in our fruits and meats, both fresh and preserved and tinned, would be crowned with abundant success.

While at Colombo I heard a story that is worth telling concerning the native healers, or medicine men, of Ceylon. They congregate mostly in Kandy, the ancient capital of the island. It is sufficiently well authenticated that they perform feats in surgery which seem like miracles. The story I heard, which was told me by an eyewitness, is this: A number of native laborers were clearing the forest in the interior of Ceylon. A tree fell across one poor fellow's leg, crushing it at the knee joint and breaking it again at the ankle. At the knee a bone protruded through the skin.

The white man who was superintending the work bound up the limb in splints and prepared to send the native to hospital. He refused flatly to go and directed that he should be sent to the Cingalese medicine men at Kandy. His wishes were regarded. He was lifted into a bullock cart and driven 40 miles to Kandy. What the native surgeons did to the leg neither he nor they would tell. They certainly poulticed it with some kind of a mixture of various herbs, but that is all one knows. It is the fact, though, as told me by one who saw him, that in less than a month the man with the horribly mangled leg was walking about upon it as before and had returned to his work.

At Colombo our ship was put in quarantine because we had touched at Penang, a plague infected port. None of us had the plague. But the miserable "greenery yallery" quarantine flag at our mast was of a hue to down a strong man with bilious fever after looking at it two days.

The plague always exists to some extent in one or another of these south

PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Asiatic cities. The reason of it is to be found in the unutterable filth and degradation of the natives. I thought I knew what uncleanliness was before I came to the orient. I was wrong. Things superlatively dirty in the States are immaculate whiteness beside the depths of mire in which the natives of these lands wallow.

There is just one gospel that must be dinned and drummed into these heathen wretches before they can learn any other. It is the gospel of cleanliness pure and simple. Shout it from the housetops; proclaim it in the streets. Turn a hose into their vile dens and wash the creatures out. Then take them by the hair and apply a scrubbing brush to them and burn up their old rags. Then perhaps you can make an impression on them with the other part of the gospel of Christianity.

Finally, brethren, the more you see of the dried up little darky natives of all oriental lands the more you become conscious within yourself of an infinite respect for your own well grown white body. Here I recall the remark of Mr. McAllen, the philosophical stoward of one of the big Pacific liners. He had journeyed in many lands and far and seen humanity in all its shades of complexion, black, white, yellow, red, brown and plum color, and he summed up the conclusion of the whole matter as follows:

"Ah, we're lucky to be born white!"

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

THE NATION'S WARDS

CONDITIONS OF THE RESIDENTS OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

Some Important Questions Which Confront the Department of the Interior—Why Many Indians Are Leaving For Mexico.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHECOTAH, I. T., Sept. 19.—Within the past ten years the population of the Indian Territory has nearly doubled. About 75 per cent of this increase is white emigration. The total population is estimated at 350,000, of which 75,000 are Indians. This remarkable growth of population is due to two causes—the fertility of the soil and the easy manner in which land was obtained. In order that the outside palface may understand the very much complicated affairs in this territory, it may be stated that the Indian Territory is composed of Five Nations, with the following population: Creek, 15,000; Cherokee, 25,000; Choctaw, 15,000; Chickasaw, 15,000; Seminole, 1,000. These little nations each embrace a territory averaging about 150 by 100 miles in extent, merely counties in size.

In the thirties these tribes were "exiled" from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, and since

DOMESTIC SCENE IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

that time until now each nation has had its own tribal government, each independent of the other, like states in the Union, but not formed under a general government. On the contrary, the nations were frequently at war with each other, and where Checotah now stands was fought the decisive battle between the Creeks and their Choctaw neighbors which gave the Creeks independence. The Osages next invaded the Creek territory and left 400 dead on the field, the Creeks losing nearly as many. Indians do not take prisoners in battle. After exiling them from their homes the government virtually left them to work out their future, and, though their tribal wars largely decimated their numbers, their contact with civilization and its whisky has been more destructive. Shortly after their immigration adventurous white people invaded their territory, contrary to the laws of both countries. Many of these were refugees from justice. They were more secure here than they were in Texas or California, then also places of refuge for absconding criminals. In living among the Indians they had the advantage of being enabled to get as much land as they wanted, virtually without price.

The shrewd white men took advantage of this simple patriarchal system by fencing large tracts of land and subletting to other white absconders who had left the States just in advance of the sheriff. Seeing how easily money was to be made, many Indians followed this system, and thus the white "intruder" was welcomed and finally invited to their territory. This subleasing continued until now the white men are in the majority and occupy the larger quantity of the most valuable farming and grazing lands. So long as the Indian could live on his rent revenues he would not work, and as the white man could not occupy lands except by leasing, unless he married an Indian woman, the Indian had a comparatively easy time.

But with this large emigration lands have become scarce, and a number of Indians are landless.

When the lands are allotted, the Indian will not be permitted to sell his lands. His homestead is also exempt from sale for past or future debts, and his land is exempt from taxation.

Under the patriarchal form of government of the red man there is no taxation. Government expenses are paid out of the tribal fund at Washington. Naturally they object to the obliteration of their laws and the stoppages of one of their sources of revenue—the leasing of lands to white men. Since the recent development of coal, oil and mineral lands by syndicates leasing has become a large source of revenue. While the government will allot the lands individually, all mineral lands, including any on allotments made, are reserved to the territory and are leased by the interior department. The Indian grunts his disapproval at this "bad law," made in favor of corporations. He thinks that the mineral lands should also be allotted and that he is certainly entitled to any that may be discovered on his allotment after it has been given to him. A white man would reason likewise, unless he was trying to grab the Indian's land.

The Indians naturally claim that they alone are the proper ones to say who shall become citizens of the territory and that they alone have the legal right to make the allotment of their lands. The lands belong to the citizens of each nation under treaties, and the government is acting in bad faith in thus abrogating the treaties made with their tribal governments. This is why many of the Seminoles and Kickapoos have refused to take their allotments of land and are emigrating to Mexico. They believe the white men will eventually get all of their lands anyway.

J. M. SCANLAND.

STYLES FOR AUTUMN.

What the Modistes Suggest For Women's Wear—New Fall Millinery.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Now that we are pretty well settled in our minds as to the kind of goods we are to have for fall and winter we begin to think of the styles for making them up and the trimming we shall put on them; also the dainty little accessories to wear with them. At the present moment everybody talks fringes, and they will undoubtedly be very popular. If not, it will not be the fault of the manufacturers who have provided them in enormous quantities and of all kinds. The silk netted fringes are the richest and dearest, the beaded fringes next. Chenille and tape and ribbon and floss and saddler's silk woven on the usual lines are all here, besides others. There is

NEW FALL MILLINERY.

one very effective kind where there are alternate bunches of crimped twist and chenille. This is made with heads. The knotted heading is of chenille, and each knot ends in a long tassel. Between them are the crimped silk tassels, the whole being very handsome. The jet fringes are very bright. Some of the jetted elastic belts have a beaded fringe all around them, being much longer in front than the back and forming thus a point under the buckle.

The materials, being in the main smooth and plain of surface, save always the fine wools of the rough varieties, make it almost necessary to have elaborate trimming, or at least that is how the providers view the matter. They claim that dressmakers are particularly partial to fringe, as it gives such elegant effects with so little labor. There is something in this, especially as regards the beautiful made pieces calculated to apply easily.

The fringes will be put upon skirts, waists and wraps. Many of the dresses for fall have little capes to throw around the shoulders and long, straight pieces to use as mantelets. All these are bordered with fringe. Fringe, too, is sewed upon the ends of the ribbon on many outing hats. There are also lots of wide and long neckties finished off with netted silk fringe. Jabots are also trimmed with light fringe. What lace has been so long it seems that fringe is to be now. One pretty fancy is that where a whole evening gown for a young girl was made of the same Tom Thumb ribbon that ended in fringe. The material, which was silk mull, was made up first, and then the ribbon was latticed over the whole, sewed on, and at the bottom it ended in a fringe. Another swell reception gown was of white satin cut and made first. Over this was a knotting of black chenille, covering the entire skirt to within ten inches from the bottom. The whole ended here with a thick fringe of chenille and crimped silk which reached to the bottom. The effect of the white satin under the chenille netting was very fine.

The latest importations show that the use of jitter spangles will be more pronounced than ever. These are applied on almost everything and produce a very brilliant effect at less than a tenth of the cost of jet and are lighter. Jet, though, more than holds its own. There is not completely covered with black spangles. This will be made into evening dresses. There are pieces where the net is 18 and 24 inches wide, one complete mass of jitter. This is used for fronts of separate waists. Sleeves and all are made of it in some cases, and one or two courageous dressmakers are showing whole evening dresses of it. It is only admissible in black for such purpose. There is some of gold and silver spangles, but that has too circusy a look for refined dresses. Nine-tenths of the handsome gowns this year are to be of black or white, with opposite trimmings, or a combination of black and white.

Braids and all sorts of set trimmings of braid will have a great vogue. They vary from the narrowest soutache to the heaviest titan and hercules qualities. Much flat braid will be used edged with a trefoil looping of narrow castle braid. Pearl buttons, gilt and crystal ones and others of many faceted jet will be worn upon dress waists and upon jackets and the coats of military shape. I suppose the Dowey styles in coat will be out by next week in all their splendor of gold and silver braid and stars.

Some of the new millinery is calculated to astonish the natives. The Tam O'Shanters bear very little resemblance to the old Tams. These have high, crushed crowns of velvet or felt. Some have the crown of felt in color, with a black velvet brim, and others the opposite. The colors are black, gray, brown, navy and castor. The golf hats have crowns higher on one side than the other and the inevitable quill. A mourning bonnet for a young widow is shown in the picture, and a fur and satin toque, with aigrets and curled bows of wired velvet ribbon, awfully stylish.

OLIVE HARPER.

Surely.

Weary Watkins—If they was to be a equal division of all the money, wot do you s'pose we'd get?

Hungry Higgins—Drunk.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE AWAKENED EAST

WONDERFUL INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS MADE BY CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Threatened Competition of Oriental Countries and the Grave Danger Which It Constitutes—Opinions of John P. Young.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—John P. Young, the managing editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, is a student of the problems arising out of new conditions and foreign complications in the far east. Since the termination of the late war between China and Japan the people of these nations have awakened from the slumber of centuries. It is the generally accepted opinion that Japan and especially China offer to the manufacturing countries of Europe and America an unlimited market. To this belief Editor Young does not subscribe.

"At the present time," said he, "both China and Japan require a large amount of the surplus manufactured goods of America and Europe, but I believe that this movement will not continue for an indefinite period. Instead the people of China and Japan will find they can do their own manufacturing and also produce for the world. This ultimate competition threatens the very commercial supremacy of the civilized world. It constitutes one of the gravest questions which the American people will be called upon to solve.

"China is destined to become one of the great industrial centers of the earth. She has millions upon millions of men, and, while this labor is unskilled and the method of work crude, these men rapidly develop into capable workmen. The wages paid to them are very low. Here are some figures, and they are taken from the report furnished to the state department by Consul General McIvor. A carpenter in Japan receives an equivalent in our money of 26 cents a day. A plasterer receives also 26 cents a day. A laborer gets 19 cents, and a male servant is paid 10 cents a day. A workman can furnish his home for $10, and a house may be rented for as low as 40 cents a month.

"Besides having the advantage of cheap labor, the natural resources of both China and Japan are rich and various and conduce to make manufacturing possible and at low cost. The iron mines and the coal deposits of China are said to be inexhaustible. Then she has silver and gold and other metals. The rivers of China allow navigation into the interior, and commerce should thrive.

"It is interesting to note how far both China and Japan have advanced in manufacturing. There are a number

JOHN P. YOUNG.

of cotton mills in Japan, and over 1,500,000 spindles are in operation. In 1885 Japan imported $800,000 worth of raw cotton, and in 1894 the amount had risen to $19,500,000 and has increased since then.

"Japan is making progress in her silk industry. In 1895 she imported over $11,000,000 worth of unmanufactured silk. When it comes to hemp, Japan has for several thousands of years grown this product. The cheap and coarse garments worn by the lower classes are woven from this material, and the fibers of the hemp plant are made into fish and mosquito nets. An attempt was made some years ago to manufacture the so called Spanish drawn work in Japan, and the results were successful. The Japs improved upon the designs and can now undersell the drawn work output of Spain and America and at such prices that competition on the part of these countries is useless. Japan is able to manufacture jute rugs which, while in no way equal to our woolen rugs and carpets, are nevertheless cheap and serviceable.

"In the ceramic arts Japan is advancing. She can copy very closely the best examples of the English and Dutch potters. Japan is also directing her attention to the art of paper making and already is shipping wall paper to this country. Japanese matches are also sold at ruinous prices in the United States.

"Now, a word in regard to the Japanese people and their mental and material qualities. Not only the individual, but the race, seems remarkable. The lowest paid coolie is dexterous and can put his hand to anything. He is at all times practical. It is generally said that the Japs are but imitators, but this is an error. A complicated and delicate piece of modern machinery, fully patented, will be purchased by a Japanese manufacturer. Then his bright young men will take it to pieces. After study and observation and close comparison they will reproduce the very same machine. This ability to copy the best efforts of others is in itself marvelous, but there are many recorded instances where these clever Japs have improved upon our machines and have suggested valuable changes. Inasmuch as they do not recognize patent laws over there, they are able to seize our best and latest ideas without enumeration."

WILLIAM R. BRITTON.

ARMY NURSES' CHIEF.

Story of the President of Their National Organization.

One of the most interesting women at the recent Grand Army encampment was Mrs. Elizabeth Windle Ewing, president of the National Association of Army Nurses and a resident of Phoenixville, Pa.

Mrs. Ewing was born in the historic village of Valley Forge 58 years ago and grew to womanhood among the valley hills where Washington and his half starved army lay encamped that memorable winter of 1777-8. She married just before the civil war, and when her first baby was 3 days old her husband, Emanuel Ewing, a member of an old Chester county family, kissed her goodby, shouldered his musket and went to the front.

The young wife's solicitude for her husband began to tell on her happiness

MRS. ELIZABETH WINDLE EWING.

and health, and at last, early in July, her cup of sorrow was filled to overflowing when she received word from Captain Dobson that her husband had been badly wounded at the battle of Malvern Hill, June 30, taken prisoner and carried off to Libby prison. This was too much for her. She felt that she must go and nurse him at all hazards.

After many rebuffs and disappointments she found him and became an army nurse. Mrs. Ewing nursed her husband back to health and saw him go home, and then she turned her attention to others and remained in the hospital several months.

After her work at the hospital Mrs. Ewing went home and at once identified herself with the soldiers' relief work and has ever since been a leading spirit in all movements calculated to benefit the old soldiers. She was elected president of the National Army Nurses' association one year ago and, although in feeble health, has succeeded in doing all that belongs to her office.

BRUTE IN UNIFORM.

French Army Officer Charged With Barbarous Murder.

Here is a picture of Captain Voulet, the French army officer who is at present an outlaw in the Sudan and whose little band of murderers is being hunted down like so many wild beasts.

Captain Voulet was an officer who had gained some distinction in the French Sudan when he was sent with Captain Chanoine on a special mission into the interior. This was last January. Early in the spring the French war department heard news of barbarous acts of cruelty committed by these captains. An expedition was sent out to call them back.

Lieutenant Colonel Klobb and a lieutenant, sent to relieve the accused

CAPTAIN VOULET.

men, were shot down by the culprits, who then escaped into the wilderness. A large column has been sent to search for them.

The crimes charged to these officers are almost inconceivable. They began their work of barbarity by beheading a native who declared he did not know a road about which he was being questioned. Subsequently, it is declared, Voulet captured 80 natives, of whom he killed 20 of the women and children, shot a soldier for wasting ammunition and burned a village of 10,000 inhabitants.

Chanoine, it is added, shot two of his men without trial for not pursuing a native who had wounded a soldier. He also burned a village and, having lost six men in an engagement, rushed a village and captured 20 of the inhabitants, of which number he killed 10, placing their heads on poles.

Not So Remarkable.

"She says her husband is awfully obliging. He'll eat almost anything that's set before him."

"Dear me, she couldn't expect him to eat it if 'twas set behind him, could she?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

LODGINGS IN LONDON.

EXPERIENCE OF AMERICANS IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL.

What It Costs For Rooms and Meals. Some Timely Suggestions For Prospective Tourists—Economy In Small Things.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Sept. 12.—When from any reason any Americans wish to "take lodgings" in London, the first thing they should do is to get a full understanding of the fact that 5 shillings is a dollar's worth and a pound $5; otherwise they are liable to become very extravagant. Later a penny will look bigger than a shilling did at first. It is hard to overcome the feeling that the unit of a pound means more than the dollar unit, and so in looking for lodgings 20 and 30 shillings a week is about the average of a decent little parlor with a small bedroom furnished. But, put into American, it would mean from $20 to $30 a month rent for those two small rooms, with coal, gas, attendance and the washing of the bed linen all extra. Of course there are cheaper and dearer places.

These prices obtain in and about Bloomsbury, which is within a short distance of the British museum and other places that Americans like to visit. Near Regent's park there are also thousands of "lodgings," and the average price and accommodations exist there also.

The food supply is the next question. Usually the landlady markets for her lodgers, taking their orders for each separate meal during the day, for it is rare that provisions for more than one day are made, except Sunday. It is curious to the newcomer to see the way of marketing, and she feels as though it would cost next to nothing to live in London when she sees a little dab of butter on a cabbage leaf for "tuppence," a roll or a bun for a penny, a loaf for "thrippence" or more, according to size, one mutton chop for about fivepence, a penn'orth of milk and a ha'penny bunch of cress, which altogether forms your breakfast, with a pot of strong tea or a couple of eggs at "tuppence" and a jar of bitter orange marmalade. But never ask for coffee, for the British lodging house keeper cannot make coffee fit to drink. Few potatoes are served and still fewer vegetables.

There are no okras, no eggplants, no beets, yellow turnips, white beans or corn. Green peas and asparagus, salad cress and tomatoes, cabbage, onions and white turnips are all the vegetables they use, and all are very dear in comparison with meats, and that, I suppose, is why the Englishman falls back on cold beef, beer and cheese and bread. In the way of made dishes puddings, cakes and tarts are about all that the lodger can get. Fresh fruit is very dear, even in the best seasons.

In lodgings you are expected to have a good sized "joint" Sunday, which you must polish off cold during the first days of the week.

In each little parlor are a round center table and a sideboard. The latter is for your tea things, bread, cheese, etc., and the remains of your meals, except whatever you may be generous enough to leave for the charwoman. And such a hungry charwoman! Your meals are

LODGINGS IN LONDON.

cooked in the deeps of the subcellar, for the landlady lives in the basement, and brought to your room and served on that table, which does duty for everything during the other times. Your breakfast is at about 8, your dinner at 12 or 1, your tea at 6 and your supper anywhere from 9 to 12.

The landlady usually does the marketing and is in almost every instance scrupulously honest in returning your change, and she probably can buy cheaper than you can. But as the English mean does not always suit American tastes it would be well to do your own catering, buying what you like best, and leave it to the tender mercies of the landlady to cook, or you can take part of your meals elsewhere.

But beware of the delusion of pounds, ha'pence, "farthens" and shillings.

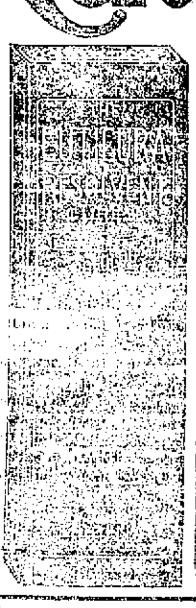
Keep strict account of your expenses and often reckon them up in dollars, as you will find that your weekly expense will be $15 or $16.

Sometimes two or three young ladies or other persons club together and in that way reduce rent at least. Make all stipulations regarding your domestic affairs before you take the rooms. For instance, reserve the right to make your own coffee, etc.

The landlady will agree before you take the rooms and keep her agreement, but beware how you encroach thereafter. Life in lodgings is independent, and having your private table is pleasant, and if you choose to live on bread and cheese and tea it is all right if you will only allow your landlady to prepare them for you, and she will respect you as much as if you lived extravagantly.

CAROLINE CLEMINGER.

Cuticura



THE SET $1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Six companies have been formed in Baltimore for manufacturing automobiles. Two of these already are in operation.

The Hebrew community of Athens, Greece, consisting of eighty families, has taken steps for the erection of a synagogue.

THE MAGIC

In its new dress is the greatest value we have ever offered for the money. Just stop for a moment and put on your thinking cap. All material has advanced 20 to 30 per cent., and here is this excellent HEATER for Coal, Wood or Gas at the old price.

$6.50.

With the MAGIC OAK we defy competition. This talk is not cheap, but the stove is. Call and convince yourself.

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Pellens & Polster, Calhoun street.
M. F. Detzer, Calhoun street.
J. D. Hohnra, Calhoun street.
H. F. Beverforden, Calhoun street.
W. C. F. Kaiser, Calhoun street.
Mertz & Son, Calhoun street.
A. C. Gecke, Broadway.
B. R. Noll, Broadway.
A. Feollinger, Broadway.
Schroeder Bros., Broadway.
Dapesittle & Felts, 512 Broadway.
Wm. H. Schultz, Fairfield avenue.
H. W. Tegtmeyer, 28 E. Creighton avenue.
Edward L. Garrett, 33 East Berry street.
C. O. Lepper, West Jefferson street.
Dr. H. W. Niswonger, Harrison street
J. J. Brink, Wells street.
C. H. Albersmyer, Wells street.
O. B. Moellering, Lafayette street.
F. J. Miller, Lafayette street.
G. H. Loesch, Barr street.
K. J. Bauer, East Main street.
John H. Kappel, West Main street.
L. A. Kramer, East Washington street.
M. Wefel, Hanna street.
J. Bill, East Creighton avenue.
W. L. Waitemath, East Lewis street.
H. W. Meinzen, Maumee avenue.
C. L. Rastetter, East Washington street.

OOM PAUL KRUGER AND HIS PEOPLE.

"Oom Paul's People" is the title of a volume just issued from the press of D. Appleton & Co., New York. The author is Howard C. Hillegas, an experienced newspaper man who writes most interestingly of the British-Boer troubles in South Africa. He gives this vivid portrait of Oom Paul:

President Kruger's personality is most unique. He impresses one as being a king in the garb of a farmer, a genius in a dunce's cap. At first sight he would be mistaken for an awkward countryman, with "store clothes" and a silk hat intended for some one else. His frock coat is far too small to reach around his corpulent body, and his trousers seem to have a natural antipathy for his shoes.

He wears no cuffs, and the presence of a collar and tie may be determined only by drawing aside the natural curtain formed by his whiskers. He is uncouth in his manner, but he has great natural attractiveness, gained by a long life among hunters in the wilds. He is suspicious of everything and every one, but that quality is easily accounted for by his early dealings with negro chiefs whose treacherous habits caused him to become wary in all his transactions with them. In later days this has stood him in good stead. He is slow to make friends, but once he trusts a person, voluminous proof is necessary before he alters his opinion of the man. He never forgets a good deed, and never pardons the man who does a bad one.

President Kruger is short in stature, measuring less than five feet seven inches. His head and body are large and fat, but his legs are thin and short. His head is just a trifle longer than broad, and almost fits the English definition of "square head." The small eyes are surmounted by bushy, white eyebrows, which extend half an inch beyond his forehead.

When he is not sitting for a photograph his hair is not so neatly arranged as it appears in the well known pictures, but hangs loosely down over his wide forehead, except when, with a hasty swish of the hand he brushes it aside. The hair is nearly white, and hangs over the sides of his head in long tresses, which cover both his ears.

When he smiles the big fat circles above his cheeks are pushed forward and shut his small gray eyes from view. But when pleased the president laughs hilariously, and then his eyes remain closed for the greater part of a minute. Mr. Kruger's nose and mouth are the chief features of his face. Both are more extensive than his large face demands, but they are such marvels in their own peculiar way as to be distinguishing marks. The bridge of the nose grows wide as it goes outward from the point between the eyes, and before it reaches the tip it has a gentle upheaval. Then it spreads out on either side, and covers fully two inches of area above his upper lip. It is not attractive, but in that it follows the general condition of his facial landscape.

The mouth is wide and ungainly. The constant use of a heavy pipe has caused a deep depression on the left side of his lower lip, and this gives the whole mouth the appearance of being unbalanced. His chin is large and prominent, and his ears correspond relatively in size and symmetry with his face. When in repose his features are not pleasant to look upon, but when lighted up by a smile they become rather attractive, and generally cause his laughter to become contagious among his hearers.

The thin line of beard which runs from ear to ear combines with the hair on his head in forming what is not unlike a white halo around the president's face. The lines in the man's face are deep, irregular and very numerous. They indicate more than anything the ceaseless worry and troubles to which the president has been subjected while directing the affairs of his countrymen of the Transvaal.

The physical description of the Kruger of today is one that suggests sluggishness and idleness, rather than alertness and ceaseless activity. The appearance of the man certainly does not conform with his record of marvellous performances, unflagging endeavor and superior mental attainments.

Mr. Hillegas describes an interview with Oom Paul:

"The president crossed his short, thin legs and blew quick, spirited puffs of smoke while an interpreter translated to him my expression of the admiration which the American people had for him, and how well known the title 'Oom Paul' was in America. This delighted the old man immeasurably. His big fat body seemed to resolve itself into waves which started in his shoes and gradually worked upward until the fat rings under his eyes hid the little black orbits from view. Then he slapped his knees with his hands, opened his large mouth and roared with laughter.

"The interpreter was repeating a question to him when the president suddenly interrupted, as is frequently his custom during a conversation, and asked: 'Do the American people know the history of our people? I will tell you truthfully and briefly: You have heard the English version always; now I will give you ours.'

"The president proceeded slowly and, between puffs at his great pipe, spoke determinedly: 'When I was a child we were so maltreated by the English in Cape Colony that we could no longer bear the abuses to which we were subjected. In 1835 we migrated northward with our cattle and possessions and settled in Natal, just south of Zululand, where by unavoidable fighting we acquired territory from the Zulus. We had hardly settled that country and established ourselves and a local form of government when our old enemies followed, and by various high-handed methods made life so unendurable that we were again compelled to move our families and possessions. This time we traveled 500 miles inland over the trackless veldt and across the Vaal river, and after many hardships and trials settled in the Transvaal. The country was so poor, so uninviting, that the English colonists did not think it worth their while to settle in the land which we had chosen for our abiding place.

"'Our people increased in number, and, as the years passed, established a form of overnment such as yours in America. The British thought they were better able to govern us than we were ourselves, and once took our country from us. Their defeats at Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill taught them that we were fighters, and they gave us our independence and allowed us to live peaceably for a number of years. They did not think the country valuable enough to warrant the repetition of the fighting for it. When it became known all over the world twelve years ago that the most extensive gold fields on the globe had been discovered in our apparently worthless country, England became envious and laid plans to annex such a valuable prize. Thousands of people were attracted hither by our wonderful gold mines at Johannesburg, and the English statesmen renewed their attacks on us. They made all sorts of pretexts to rob us of our country, and when they could not do it in a way that was honest and would be commended by other nations, they planned the Jameson raid, which was merely a bold attempt to steal our country.'

"At this point Kruger paused for a moment and then added: 'You Americans know how well they succeeded.' This sally amused him and my companions hugely, and they all joined in hearty laughter.

"The president declared that England's attitude toward them had changed completely since the discovery of the gold fields. 'Up to that time we had been living in harmony with every one. We always tried to be peaceable and to prevent strife between our neighbors, but we have been continually harrassed since the natural wealth of our land has been uncovered.'

"Here he relighted his pipe, which had grown cold while he was detailing the history of the Transvaal Boers, and then drew a parable, which is one of his distinguishing traits: 'The gold fields may be compared to a pretty girl, who is young and wealthy. You all admire her and want her to be yours, but when she rejects you your anger rises and you want to destroy her.' By implication England is the rejected suitor, and the Transvaal the rich young girl.

"Comparing the Boers' conduct in South Africa with that of the English, the president said: 'Ever since we left Cape Colony in 1835 we have not taken any territory from the natives by conquest except that of one chief, whose murderous maraudings compelled us to drive him away from his country. We bartered and bought every inch of land we now have. England has taken all the land she has in South Africa at the muzzles of repeating rifles and machine guns. That is the civilized method of extending the bonds of the empire they talk so much about.'"

At a recent meeting of the German Anthropological society Prof. Ranke read a paper on the relative weight of the brain and spinal cord in man and the monkey. The elephant and whale have heavier brains than man; the mole and certain small apes and singing birds have heavier brains in proportion to the weight of the body than man. But, according to Ranke, the weight of the brain in proportion to the weight of the spinal cord is greater in man than in any other animal.

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SOME WOMEN'S OCCUPATIONS.

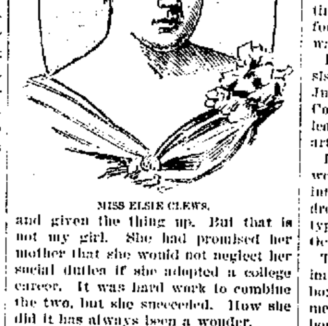
Millionaire's Daughter a School Inspector—College Bred Girl Who Runs a Sawmill.

BY ELIZABETH LYON.

Miss Elsie Clews, Ph. D., the daughter of the eminent financier, was lately appointed inspector of the public schools of New York. She is known to her father's intimate associates as "My Girl Elsie." Mr. Clews has the most exalted admiration for his talented daughter, and when he speaks of "My Girl Elsie" there is pride in his voice and a tender light in his eyes. He has been in complete sympathy with her ambition to shape for herself a distinctive career and has always encouraged her in her studies. To the public Mr. Clews has no desire to laud his daughter's deeds, but to his friends he speaks freely of his delight in her achievements. To one of these the other day he said:

"My Girl Elsie is a treasure. She combines the most lovable of womanly traits with the level head of a business man.

"Look how she worked to get a college education. Many a girl, less determined, would have been discouraged



MISS ELSIE CLEWS.

and given the thing up. But that is not my girl. She had promised her mother that she would not neglect her social duties if she adopted a college career. It was hard work to combine the two, but she succeeded. How she did it has always been a wonder.

"Her class record at Barnard shows that she did good work, and yet she kept up a round of society diversions. Furthermore, she left town before the college closed and would not return until some time after the fall term had opened, so that she had not only her regular work to keep up, but conditions to remove.

"She will enter upon her duties as inspector with an equal amount of determination. Her social duties are heavy, but Elsie is exceptional, to my mind, and she will come through all right."

Miss Clews is one of the most charming and popular young women in New York society. Her face is sweet and vivacious, she has soft brown hair and beautiful mouth and teeth. She is rather above middle height, but with a graceful carriage, which adds to her attractions.

During the present season she is one of the reigning belles in Newport. Her days are filled in with dinners, balls, drives and the thousand and one dissipations which make the society girl a slave. She returns to New York in September to take up her duties as school inspector. The dinners and balls will continue, with a change of scene, but the career of a society girl will be balanced by the arduous duties of inspector.

Daily rounds of duty will be necessary. Every nook and corner of the big school buildings must be inspected thoroughly, so that no bad sanitation may jeopardize the hundreds of young lives within the walls. Reports must be filed. Committee meetings and lectures claim a share of attention, besides the usual duties incident to the position. She receives no compensation for her services, Miss Clews having refused to accept the salary which belongs to the position.

Sits In a University Chair.

Miss Lucille Eaves was recently elected to a position on the faculty of the Leland Stanford, Jr., university. Miss Eaves looks little more than a girl, yet she is to succeed Mrs. Mary Sheldon Barnes, who is one of the best known women of the United States. Mrs. Barnes' reputation is international, her historical works having become textbooks in schools and colleges.

Miss Eaves' chair is that of pedagogical history. In California every teacher in the public schools must take pedagogical training in her own special line, whether it be history, geography or languages. Without that training even graduates from Stanford university and the University of California must take an examination in methods.

Miss Eaves' success is the greater from the fact that the system she teaches she has herself evolved. She believes in teaching history from the sociological standpoint, not only in colleges, but in high schools and through all the grades of the public schools. Under this system she takes up such branches as "The Nature and Formation of Social Institutions," "Characteristics of Personal Leadership In Society," "The Influence of Crowds on History."

Miss Eaves has advanced ideas on social and educational questions and expresses them with clearness and force. She developed these ideas while teaching in Peoria and later in Portland, Or., and for three years at the Indian school at the Nez Perces reservation, in Idaho.

A course at Stanford in history, sociology and ethics gave her ideas form. In 1894 she graduated from Stanford and immediately commenced teaching in San Diego. For four years she has been giving a practical test of her theory. Her success is attested by her election to a professorship at Stanford.

Miss Eaves has taken a special postgraduate course in history and economics at the University of Chicago, receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Miss Eaves is an enthusiast upon athletics for women. She played in the first basket ball game of the Stanford team and excels also in tennis and rowing. She also believes in the advancement of women and advocates woman suffrage.

This Girl Runs a Sawmill.

Miss Amelia Judson successfully conducts an extensive lumbering business in Arizona. Some years ago her brother, Andrew B. Judson, left St. Louis and went to northern Arizona (having inherited a considerable fortune from an uncle at his birthplace, Gallon, Mo.), convinced that there was money in developing the sugar pine forests in Coconino county, between Williams, A. T., and the Grand canyon of the Colorado river. Inside of a year he invested $28,000 in timber lands and built a sawmill and established the Judson lumber camp, 22 miles northeast of Williams. He made a specialty of timber suitable for boxes for the California frui trade and from the start was successful.

In 1898 young Judson's mother and sister came to visit him. Miss Amelia Judson had just finished a course at Cornell university and expected, after leaving Arizona, to go to Paris to study art.

But misfortune prevented. Only a week before she and her mother had intended to return to St. Louis Andrew Judson became suddenly ill with typhoid fever and died. That was last October.

There was but one thing to do. Three important contracts for lumber and box material were in course of fulfillment when the ambitious young lumberman died. Both mother and daughter realized that thousands of dollars of their money was tied up in the lumber camp and that the only way to save it, avoiding the sacrifice of a forced sale, was to keep the plant in operation.

And so it was that college bred Amelia Judson became a sawmiller in the heart of the Bill Williams mountains of Arizona.

She went to the office and took charge. The rough men who saw her

MISS AMELIA JUDSON.

wondered at her temerity and hardihood. Then they admired her pluck and determined to help her in every way possible. She went into the woods with the logging teams and learned every detail of the work of converting a standing tree into lumber or fruit boxes. She got out her brother's contracts in time, took further orders and prospered at every turn.

Cleaning Piano Keys.

An effective way of cleansing and whitening the keys of a piano is by using clear alcohol, applied with a piece of soft cloth and rubbed dry with a fresh piece.

When the polish has become dull, an application of piano polish, using a soft cloth and afterward rubbing briskly with chamois, will restore its brightness.

For dulled pedals a mixture of fine wood ashes, sifted through muslin, and a little kerosene is rubbed on the pedals and then polished with a woolen cloth. Ammonia and whiting are also good, using flannel or chamois to rub on the mixture and a fresh piece for polishing.

Lift the keys very gently when wiping them and never allow pounding upon this beautiful and sensitive musical instrument.

How to Make Lavender Water.

Shake up three or four drops of lavender oil with one pint of rectified spirits of wine, and to this add one ounce each of orange flower water and rosewater, three drams of essence of musk and four ounces of distilled water.

How easy it is for some people to advise others how to conduct their affairs when their own show a lamentable want of attention.

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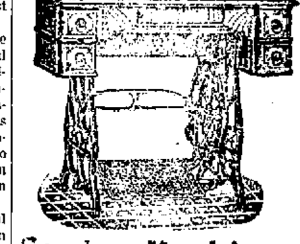

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THE QUILL CLUB'S CORNER

GENERAL BEAUREGALDO.

THE FIRST DAY IN CAMP.

The sun was just peeping over the hill tops and as yet the morning mist had not disappeared before the warmth of its golden rays, when a solitary horseman appeared at the crest of the hill.

It was General Beauregaldo.

Stay—the chronicler of this day's doings has erred. The General was not mounted on a horse, but on a mule. And it was the smallest, most woe-begone specimen of a mule that could be imagined. As the mule came carefully down the hill, feeling its footing to prevent a stumble, the General, his shoulders thrown back with a military air and his sword clattering against the iron stirrup, looked a picture. The stirrup mentioned did not contain the foot of the General. On the contrary, the stirrups hung about waist high with the General, whose feet, encased in his big army boots and adorned with his massive spurs, dragged on the ground, adding to the noise made by the clanking of his sword and the jingling of his medals.

IT WAS GENERAL BEAUREGALDO.

THE ANIMAL WAS SECURE.

In a few minutes the army of the Goochland County Guards (rechristened by the General First Brigade Goochland County Volunteers) had been reached. Not a soul was stirring and the lopsided tent which was tied to the side of the armory (a long since unused cabin) appeared desolate.

The General used no regular, conventional way of dismounting. He simply stood straight and the mule walked placidly from under him. Then the General pulled out his monstrous sword and stuck it in the ground to the distance of a foot. To the handle he tied the rope that served as a halter to the mule and the animal was secure. It was plainly evident that the General was in no mood for trifling. He had expected the entire camp to be a bustling scene of activity and here—right in the headquarters of the organization that he had the honor to command—the place looked dead.

"Ah'll co'ht-mahtial 'em! Ah'll co'ht-mahtial 'em!" shouted the General, feeling for his sword. Not finding his trusty weapon, he looked around in amazement.

"Somebody has pahloined mah swohd!" he shouted with great excitement. "Mah swohd is gone, suh, the swohd that Ah cut down the enemy by the hundreds with at Vicksburg! Mah swohd! Mah swohd!" and the General began to run around in a circle with his spurs rattling, his medals clattering and himself roaring like a wild bull.

The noise could not fail to arouse the members of the First Brigade, and in a minute the Adjutant General looked sleepily out of the tent and inquired:

"Is the town hall afire?"

"Wuss'n that!" shrieked the General. "Wuss'n that! Mah swohd, suh, has been made away with. Ah've split a thousand skulls with that swohd, suh, and now its gone." With which remark the General sank down on the ground and put a large towel to his eyes and bellowed loudly.

BEGAN TO SHARPEN HIS SWORD.

By this time the entire brigade staff was out of its tent, wondering at the grief of the General. Eben Clunkback walked over to where the mule was tied and saw protruding from the ground the hilt of the General's sword. He pulled it out of the ground, untied the knot and holding it, handle foreward, approached the General.

"Ah believe this yer is yo' swohd, Gennie," he said.

The General took his face out of the towel and looked up. Seeing the long-lost weapon he broke into a shriek of delight. Grasping the sword he replaced it nervously in the scabbard and beamed on the staff.

"Ah wouldn't have lost that 're swohd, suh, ef the Pres'det had offahed me Photo Rico fo' it. Ah'll cut off a few mo' hundred heads with that swohd befo' I die," he continued, patting his scabbard tenderly.

"But how 'bout breakfus'?" inquired the chaplain, anxiously.

The entire brigade staff looked upon this as a most opportune question, as was readily seen by the eager glances they shot at the General. The latter noticed this and seemed to be somewhat taken aback at the impression that the commanding officer was to provide meals.

"We'll have to recruit a commissary, suh, but at present his duties can be filled by ouah quatahmastah! Ohderly!"

"Yes, suh!"

"Th' Gennie's compliments tuh th' quahtahmastah, an' inform him that breakfus' is in ohdah. Say that he will go tuh th' stoah and bring back th' mess. An' have it charged, suh, have it charged tuh Uncle Sam. Ah'll get McKinley to O. K. the requisition, suh."

The message was delivered, although the Quartermaster General was standing within a few feet of the General at the time. Dubious looks at the General and the surrounding country followed the order to have the supplies charged at the store as, without an exception, the entire brigade staff, including the General, had large accounts there already, and there was some doubt as to whether the grocer, Mr. Kenyon, would let them have any more credit.

A stern look from the General, however, made the Quartermaster General move slowly away in the direction of the store, although every little while he would turn and look back at the group doubtingly. Finally he disappeared around a bend in the road and the staff went down to the stream to wash.

"IS THE HALL AFIRE?"

Having nothing better to do before breakfast the General sat down and began to sharpen his sword on a large stone, and save for the occasional rattle of his medals and the braying of his charger there was quiet in camp.

HIS LIFE WAS SAVED.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

For accurately turning the pulleys of machinery a newly-patented machine has a shaft on which the pulley is mounted, with a friction wheel set in a frame, to be revolved by contact with the pulley, driving a grinding wheel to act on its surface and edges.

SOME GHOSTS I HAVE KNOWN.

(By Roy L. McCardell.)

The Ghost That Whistled.

Ten years ago big Bill Hurley was called "the wickedest man in Maryland." There were some pretty wicked men at that time in the mining districts of Allegheny county, but big Bill Hurley was the star that outshone them all. He reeked with tobacco and profanity, he drank, gambled and scoffed at man and God, defiant in his deviltry until death overtook him.

Hurley was a good miner, if a bad man. And when the company determined to drive a heading up from the lower level and tap the water accumulated in the upper workings he was put in charge of the work. He pushed it ahead well and rapidly and kept the four "shifts" of men going day and night. In about five weeks the work was nearly done, and the men knew they were nearing the end of their task.

On the last day "Jeff" Brode, a most cautious miner, who was one of the four of the shift then at work, advised the use of the eight foot augur to prospect ahead for the water. He said he knew they were near it and he feared it was dangerous to still go it blind. But Hurley refused to send for the augur, saying, with an oath, that it would be plenty of time to use it tomorrow.

BILL HURLEY'S GHOST.

The words had hardly been uttered when the mass of coal in front was seen to bulge with the weight of water just behind, and, with a wild cry, the men at work jumped back and ran for their lives, while the inkblack flood that burst out through the rotten walls of coal came surging at their heels. Frightened men are like frightened sheep. They follow their leader, who, fright-maddened like themselves, take always the wrong way. And so it was in this instance. Aden Dillon was in the lead. He turned up an old working that the heading crossed at right angles and close behind him followed Jeff Brode, Frank Kelley and Henry Davis. In their rear, swearing at every step, came big Bill Hurley. At the end of the cross cut, some hundred yards up, the men threw themselves panting and moaning against its end—the solid coal. For in that one moment they recognized the fact that they had taken the wrong turn. Brode was the first to voice this terrible reality.

"My God!" he cried, "we should have gone down the heading. The water will rise to this and we shall be drowned like rats and with them!"

For, as he spoke, squeaking with terror and wet with the water that was following fast, an army of rats came clambering up the coal and clung to the shivering men, shivering like themselves. The horror-stricken miners gave no thought to this added terror of the time. Death was too near. Already they could see the black stream slowly rising, backing up the entry to where they were. Their only hope had been that this water would run off with the backing up. But the outlet to the heading of the sump they saw was not sufficient, and this hope fled as they saw the water rise.

Not one instant had Billy Hurley ceased his horrible blasphemy of the Almighty, doubly horrible here where death reached out of the damp and dark and seemed to touch these fugitives of the flood, deep down beneath the earth.

"Let us pray," said Dillon.

"Never!" howled Billy Hurley, with an added oath. "There'll be no mewling here. We'll go to hell howling and defy the devil!" And a volley of oaths more foul than even any he had yet uttered rounded out the sentence. But the other anguished men paid no heed to him as they knelt, with clasped hands, in a little circle of light one single lamp yet shed. High and clear the voice of Dillon rose in prayer. And the water rose steadily.

About twenty feet of their refuge remained dry, and on this narrow strip Bill Hurley paced and whistled cut a wild tune of his own to drown the sounds of prayer.

"O! God, receive our souls!" the invocation ended. Then followed one high and mocking full note of the whistle that ended in a shriek as, with a crash and rattle, the mine roof above Bill Hurley fell full upon him, even as he blasphemed, and his life went out within four feet of those who prayed, but were unhurt.

AN ARMY OF RATS.

* * * * * * *

The fall of coal and shale from the roof formed an impervious dam across Bill Hurley's body and the narrow cross cut. Before the water reached the top of this its force was spent, and the pressure lessened from behind; it turned, too, and ran out with the rest down through the heading to the sump. And at dusk, outside, these four living were greeted as from the grave by the search party seeking for what they feared to find.

The fall of coal that had struck down big Bill Hurley in his sins had, with his body, been the means of saving the lives of the better men who prayed.

The body was taken out the next day and work resumed. But at that hour ever after the sounds of Bill Hurley's heavy footfalls still were heard, and high above them in the dark his shrill, discordant whistle.

The output of the mine dwindled down and ended. But still this soul in penance walked and whistled, and the awed and idle heard this sound for years.

The miner crossed himself and hurried on, the driver boy grew pale and trembled at the sound until familiarity hardened them, and without fear they listened, too, to Hurley's ghost that walked and whistled on that narrow strip.

Drying preparations simply develop dry catarrh; they dry up the secretions which adhere to the membrane and decompose, causing a far more serious trouble than the ordinary form of catarrh. Avoid all drying inhalants and use that which cleanses, soothes and heals. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and will cure catarrh or cold in the head easily and pleasantly. All druggists sell it at 50 cents or it will be mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Pots and kettles are easily cleaned with a Pennsylvania woman's patent utensil, which has several cup-shaped disks united to a common base, with downwardly projecting flanges having crimped rims to form scraping surfaces.

NO RIGHT TO UGLINESS.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents, at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

PROFESSOR GOOGAN.

HE DELIVERS A THRILLING LECTURE ON DREYFUS.

(By George V. Hobart.)

Professor Googan's "Scientific Lectures on Scientific Subjects" opened to a crowd of some eighty expectant auditors invited by Farmer Heighbrake to spend twenty-five cents apiece for the purpose of being entertained by the genial professor. Farmer Heighbrake's place is just seven miles this side of Potatoesburg. The barn wherein the lecture was delivered was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The professor began as follows:

Ladies an' Gintlemin:—I have been requested by th' crowned heads iv Europe an' America to discoorse fer a few minutes this aveain' on th' Drayfoos case. They's no wan on th' face iv th' globe knows as much about th' Drayfoos case as I do, ixciptin' the judges, an' th' ignorance they display is painful. Drayfoos an' me wur schoolboys together. He wint to school in Paree, an' I attinded school in Ballyhooly, Oireland. We knew wan another intimately considerin' that we have nivver met to this day.

Th' Drayfoos case wur shtarted be a couple iv hard-biled eggs. 'Tis a quare thing to shtart a case with, ladies an' gintlemin, but 'tis th' trooth I'm tellin' ye.

Wan night Gineral Mugwump, iv the Frinch ar-rmy, wur settin' in a restyrant, drinkin' high balls an' standin' the proprietor off like a true Frinch soldier. While Gineral Mugwump is settin' there who shud come in but Gineral Mushytalk. I have a pitcher in me panomarra iv both gincrals. "Hello!" says Gineral Mugwump, "wha'l ye have?" says he.

"VIVE ANY OLD THING!"

"Well," says Gineral Mushytalk, "if ye don't mind," says he, "I'll dally with a couple iv biled eggs," says he. "Th' last patty de foy grass I et wint to me head, 'twas that strong," says he.

In a minute th' waiter's back with th' hard-biled eggs. "Here's lookin' at ye!" says Gineral Mushytalk, hittin' wan iv the eggs a jolt with his spoon. "Dhrink hearty!" says Gineral Mugwump, an' th' nixt minute they's a loud explosion which completely ruined Gineral Mushytalk's nicktie.

They's a pitcher in me panomarra iv th' explosion. "B'gorry! 'tis treason!" says Gineral Mugwump, crawlin' under th' table. "Who d'ye think is th' guilty man?" says Gineral Mushytalk, grabbin' his pocketbook an' preparin' to sell his life dearly. "I don't know," says Gineral Mugwump, "but I'll ask me washerwoman at wance," says he. "Vive le armee!" says Gineral Mushytalk, "sind fer th' washerwoman at wance," says he. "The honor iv France is at stake," says he, "an' this foul deed must be traced to its hellish source," says he.

In tin minutes th' washerwoman is on th' spot. "Who done this deed?" says Gineral Mugwump. "Speak, woman," says he, "fer th' honor iv France is at stake," says he.

"I dinnaw," says th' washerwoman, "who done the deed," says she, "but I have a cousin by th' name iv Honore Reilly on Fourteenth street that't a clairvoyant," says she, "an' fer fifty cints a throw ye can lear-rn th' past, prisint an' future," says she. "Good!" says Gineral Mushytalk, "th' thrail is gettin' hot," says he. "Vive le armee, an' vive any old thing!" says he, "sind fer the clairvoynt," says he.

In tin minutes th' clairvoynt is there. "Who done this deed?" says Gineral Mugwump. "Ye can search me," says th' clairvoynt, "this is my day off," says she, "an' I'll work fer no man on my day off. But," says she, "they's a mind-readin' felly be th' name iv Victor Bauerschmidt on th' Rue Rootabegga," says she, "an' mebbe he can turn th' thrick," says she.

Just then a gineral be th' name iv Patty kim in. His name wur Oyster Patty, but they called him Clam Patty fer short. "What do ye know about this hur'ble deed?" says Gineral Mushytalk.

"Nothin'," says Clams, "but," says he, "I know a couple iv good liars," says he, "an' anythin' ye want done in that line," says he, "will be attinded to with dispatch," says he.

"Bring in th' liars," says Gineral Mugwump. "Th' honor iv th' army is at stake," says he, "an' th' beither liars they are, the beither it will be fer the army," says he.

"DOWN TO THE CINTRAL."

"Wait, my gineral," says th' waiter, rushin' on the scene with his hair standin' on end, "wan iv the eggs is missin'," says he; "perhaps," says he, "that's what caused th' explosion," says he; "though th' grocer guaranteed thim."

"'Tis too late now," says Gineral Mugwump; "we've gone too fer now; bring on the liars," says he.

In two minutes th' liars is there. "Who done this deed?" says Gineral Mushytalk.

"I'm the divvil an' all fer fergittin' names," says wan iv the liars; "mention some wan ye don't like," says he to wan iv the other liars, "an' that's th' guilty wan," says he. "They's a patriot fer ye," says Gineral Mugwump; "who d'ye owe any money to?" says he to the liar.

"I owe fifty sous to a felly be th' name iv Drayfoos," says th' liar, "an' I think he's good fer another fifty sous if I wor-rk him right," says he to th' liar.

"That's the name," says Gineral Mugwump; "he done th' deed," says he. "If he didn't, he might do it at any moment," says he. "Of to the calaboose with him," says he. "I forget what is the ded he done now, but th' honor iv th' army is at stake," says he.

Thin Sergeant O'Leary goes out an' chases Drayfoos down to th' Cintral an' they keeps him there on bread an' water fer six years. Thin they puts him on thrile fer his life.

"Perhaps th' felly is innocent," says Gineral Mealticket. "Perhaps he is," says Gineral Mugwump, "but we must put him on thrile to see what he is innocent of," says he.

An' there, ladies an' gintlemin, Drayfoos is on thrile fer his life today to see what he is innocent of, an' th' cook that biled th' egg that caused th' throuble is traveling in America fer his health.

With three rousing cheers for the professor, the highly-edified audience dispersed.

BISMARCK'S IRON NERVE

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c, at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

During the international exposition, soon to be held at Buffalo, the Niagara Falls will be illuminated by huge electric searchlights, equipped with multi-colored glasses, and arc lights will be operated in the Cave of the Winds.

WEARY WILLIAM'S PATENT DOG PROTECTOR.

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A perfect extract for the handkerchief and toilet and should at once be delicate and refreshing, stimulating and lasting. These qualities are combined in Satisfaction Bouquet. Try it.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

Notice is hereby given that the time to sign for bonds on the Holman street pavement will expire September 26, 1899.

HENRY C. BERGHOFF,
18-20-21-23-25 Comptroller.

Satisfaction Bouquet is a delightful odor of which one does not tire and the longer it is used the better it is liked. Delicacy, richness and strength are so combined as to give exquisite pleasure to those who use it. Try it.

FARMERS'

11TH ANNUAL EXCURSION TO GRAND RAPIDS.

Thursday, Oct. 12, 1899, this popular low rate excursion will be run this year by the G. R. & I. Ry. It occurs at a most opportune time for a visit to the "Furniture City." Special train will leave Fort Wayne at 5:00 a. m., arriving Grand Rapids at 10:00 a. m.; returning, trains will leave Grand Rapids, 7:00 p. m. and 11:00 p. m. 820-191

Put a little Satisfaction Bouquet on your hat and you can smell the sweet perfume for six months. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

Ladies' tailoring is one of our specialties. Call and examine our line of ladies' goods. G. Schmidt, 57 E. Berry St. 271f

Dog insurance flourishes in New York.

POOR PRUDENCIA.

How the War Has Saddened the Heart of One Little Filipino Girl.

A Story Of Real Life In Manila.

By Eliza Archard Conner.

POOR PRUDENCIA.
(From a photograph.)

You will thank the Lord you live in free America when you read the following story of a girl in Manila. It is quite true.

In the Philippine Islands persons of mixed foreign and Malay blood are called mestizos; feminine, mestizas. Sometimes these mestizos display thrift and good management, like white people, particularly if a proportion of the race mixture is Chinese. Such persons often become wealthy or inherit fortunes from their ancestors, and the richer they are the more they imitate the Spanish style of living, laziness and all.

One of the cardinal tenets of the Spanish social fabric is that a girl is to be watched and tended precisely as if she were a baby or perhaps a criminal or an idiot. She must not take a walk, must not work or get much education, must not be driven out in a carriage by the coachman, unless somebody is with her to prevent the total depravity of her nature from asserting itself. She is not allowed to know anything of the world till after she is married, and not even then unless she is a woman of unusual brains and independence and takes the bit in her own teeth.

The logical result is that the most absolutely useless human being on this planet is the average Spanish woman in Manila, whether maid, wife or widow.

Now let us go on with my story. Prudencia's father and mother were rich mestizos. They reared the girl in punctilious imitation of the Spanish style, showing thereby the silliness and vanity of human nature, since no Spaniard of high social standing would have associated with them any more than with his own valet or stableman.

The Americans came to Manila, changing the whole face of things. The Filipino insurrection flared up in a night. Our soldiers tied native horses and cut up plantations for miles around Manila to drive out the rebels and protect the city.

Among those whose possessions went up in smoke were the parents of Prudencia. In one day their chocolate and cocoanut groves, banana gardens and ricefields were leveled to the ground, and of their home only the brick steps were left.

Homeless, ruined, not knowing whence their next week's living would come, they sped into Manila, the city where the American government feeds the wives and children of the insurrectos who are fighting against it. The father and mother consulted an American lawyer to ascertain whether they could recover damages for the loss of their property, seeing that they themselves had not been its enemies.

Oh, yes, they could, the attorney told them. The great and good United States government always paid for property necessarily destroyed in the war when it belonged to persons not in rebellion. But it would require time to recover what was due them.

The attorney showed himself kindly and interested in their welfare, so that one morning they made bold to consult him on a matter that vitally concerned them. How were they going to live while the lawyer was recovering their possession?

That was more than even he could tell them. Had they no way of earning money to tide over the waiting? he asked. No; there was no way, there was nothing. At least there was one thing, but it was not thought of, not for a moment.

"What is that?" asked the attorney.

"There has been offered to our daughter," answered the father, "a place as teacher in one of the municipal schools. It is a primary school, to teach young children, and our Prudencia could do this well."

"Oh, then," said the attorney, "you are provided for already."

"Not, no," answered the father; "it cannot be. The little school is in Ermita. We live in the walled city, a mile and a half away. We are too poor to keep a carriage in which to send our daughter back and forth four times a day."

"But there's the street car quite convenient," said the American.

"But the senor does not understand. Her mother cannot accompany our daughter always in the tram car or go after her every noon and evening. We are too poor to hire a nurse or woman servant to do so. It would eat up all the earnings."

"But surely the senorita knows the way to her schoolhouse and can sit in the street car till she arrives at her schoolroom."

"O, no, no, senor! She could never go alone. It cannot be," was the horrified answer.

It is true that Prudencia's Tagalo cousins and aunts and friends, young women with quite as much Spanish blood in their veins as she had and quite as pretty and intelligent, rode in the street car every day, and they rode too heeled and barefooted at that, and smoked cigarettes or chewed a nasty Manila root instead on the way, quite able to take care of themselves in every respect, just as Prudencia would have been, had not fate cursed her mother and father with a little money, thus enabling them to make of their daughter a stupid and monkeylike imitation of a Spanish woman. Even cigarettes and all their healthful, active life were better than hers.

The least gentleman smiled. "Wait till the Americans have been here a year longer, and you'll let your daughter go more anywhere she likes in the street car. You will find it will be not only safe, but entirely proper," he said.

But they only shook their heads in stupid unbelief.

The kindly attorney made another suggestion: "Rents are cheap in Ermita. Why don't you take a small house and have the whole family go and live there, somewhere near your daughter's school?"

"Even then our Prudencia would have to walk several blocks and alone four times a day," said her mother. "We could not let her do that, not ever. It is out of propriety. No, senor, alas, no! This means of living is cut off from us. We must starve or beg unless the good God helps us."

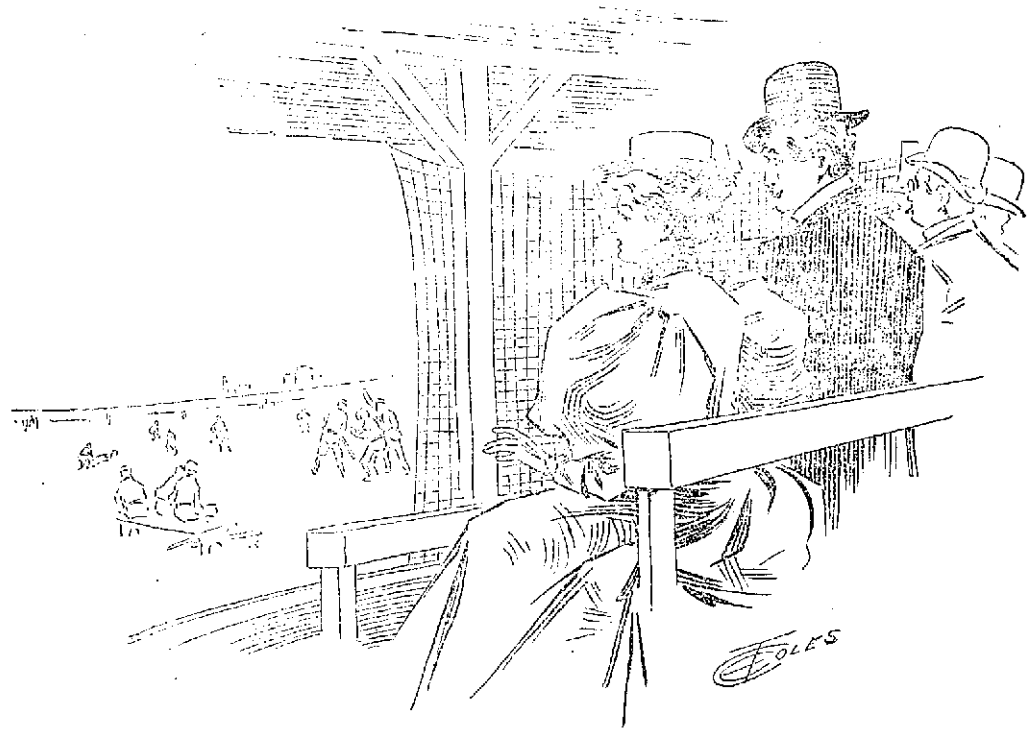
You will say that people like that ought to starve. I say so, too, the sooner the better, that they may the more speedily get off the earth and be preparing for another incarnation in which they will have more sense.

Sift four cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of salt and two rounded teaspoonfuls of baking powder and rub into it a tablespoonful of lard. Add a cupful of smoothly mashed potatoes to one cupful of milk and mix well with the flour. Turn out on floured board, knead lightly and roll out an inch thick. Then cut with a small biscuit cutter, place in buttered pan and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes.

How to Drive Flies Away.

Gilded articles coated with oil of laurel scare flies away.

WILL THEY EVER LEARN?



Mr. X. Plain—De Batts made a two-base hit, but was called on first.
Miss Nit Understand—Why, so he isn't there he is walking away.

Perhaps of all the wonders that have had birth in the nineteenth century, that recently announced from Vienna may take the foremost place. Prof. Roentgen, of Wurzburg university, has, it appears, discovered that light when thrown from a certain kind of vacuum tube through which an electric current is flowing, has the quality of passing through organic matter—specifically wood and animal's flesh—without being reflected. The materials named appear to act toward the particular actinic rays emanating from the tube in question just as clear glass does to ordinary light, but metal and bone are neither of them porous to it. By taking a photograph of a man's arm in which a bullet is supposed to be lodged, for instance, its exact position would at once be indicated on the plate, and this would likewise show the exact damage sustained by bones in cases of fracture. The object to be photographed has, of course, to be shielded from all light-rays except the vacuum tube, and it would also seem that a wooden or leather-bodied camera becomes useless unless encased in metal, for the light would get through it.

Be satisfied with no other perfumery. Satisfaction Bouquet is the best. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

An apiary expert predicts a honey famine in Canada this year.

LION COFFEE

Used in Millions of Homes!

Accept no substitute!
Insist on LION COFFEE, in 1 lb. pkgs.

Best Coffee for the Money!

Try LION COFFEE and you will never use any other. It is absolutely pure Coffee and nothing but Coffee.

These articles mailed FREE in exchange for lion heads cut from front of 1 lb. LION COFFEE pkgs.

Gold Collar Button.

Mailed free for 5 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. Made of rolled gold and with mother-of-pearl back; stylish alike for ladies and gentlemen. This shape is handy and popular.

Daisy Neck-Pin.

Genuine Hard-Enamel and Gold.

For 18 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. The illustration is only two-thirds actual size. Color a delicate pink, with jewel setting and gold trimmings. Best enamel finish, stylish and durable.

"The Lion's Bride."

Mailed free for 12 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. An unusually fine picture, from the brush of the noted German artist, Gabriel Max. It is founded on Chamisso's poem, "The Lion's Bride." The story is interesting, and we send with each picture a handsome folder containing copy of the poem and telling all about it. Size, 15x20 inches.

"Dorothy and Her Friends."

A bright, cheery picture.

For 8 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

A bright, cheery picture, representing a little girl playing with her chickens and her rabbits. The predominating colors are rich reds and greens. Size, 11x18 inches.

For 10 lion heads and 2-cent stamp we will mail it tinted, ready for framing.

Stylish Belt-Buckle.

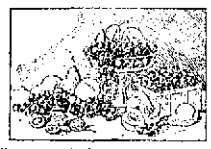
Handsomely gold-plated, with frosted finish, and set with ruby colored jewel in the center. This will be welcomed for "dressed-up" occasions by the ladies who like to wear different colored sashes. The gold-finish goes well with any of them. **Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.**

Ladies' Apron.

Made of good quality lawn, with alternate reveling and tucks; lined bodice bottom, and is neatly gathered at waist; a very superior and stylish article. Size, 36x40 inches.

Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Fruit Picture.



Size, 16x24 inches. **Given for 8 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.**

50-Foot Clothes Line.

Given for 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Made of closely braided cotton threads, strong, and will give the best of satisfaction.

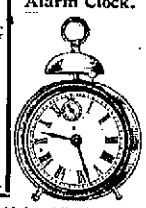
STRENGTH, PURITY AND FLAVOR

Mantel Clock.

By express, prepaid, for 110 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

Frame beautifully finished with gilt. Stands 6 inches high. A beauty and good time-keeper.

Alarm Clock.



Sent by express, prepaid, for 80 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. When ordering either clock, please name your nearest Express Office. If there is no express office located in your town.

Box of Colored Crayons.

For 10 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

Fine wax crayons, fifteen different colors, prepared with outline pictures for coloring. Each crayon is wrapped with strong paper to prevent breaking.

Child's Drawing Book.

A collection of nice outline pictures bound into book form with sheets of tissue paper between. The heavy outlines show through the pictures beneath, thus affording enjoyment, as well as instruction to the hand and eye. These drawing books and boxes of crayons go very well together. There are six different kinds, and each **drawing book requires 5 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.**

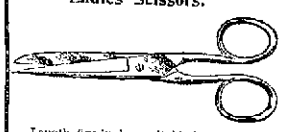
Naval Box Kite.

See it Fly!

The celebrated box kite now so popular. Thirty inches long and comes solidly folded, but can quickly be spread to fly. Every American boy wants one, and older persons also are interested.

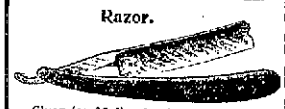
Mailed free for 40 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp.

Ladies' Scissors.



Length, five inches, suitable for cutting, trimming and general household use. **Given for 12 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.**

Razor.



Given for 35 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. A first-class razor, made of best English steel, and extra hollow-ground.

Rubber Dressing Comb.

For 10 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Length, 7 inches, full size and weight. Made of genuine India rubber, finely finished. Appropriate for a ladies' dressing-case or for use in the household.

Game "India."

Similar to "Parchesi," which has been played in eastern countries since before the dawn of history. The illustration shows plan of the game, with usual counters, dice and dice-cups accompanying it. A game which people never tire of playing. **Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.**

Every time you buy a pound package of LION COFFEE you have bought something else, too. Don't overlook it! You have bought a certain portion of some article to be selected by you from our new Premium Lists!

THE ABOVE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE LION COFFEE PREMIUMS. Another list will shortly appear in this paper! Don't miss it! The grandest list of premiums ever offered!

You always know LION COFFEE by the wrapper. It is a sealed package, with the lion's head in front. It is absolutely pure if the package is unbroken. LION COFFEE is roasted the day it leaves the factory.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

When writing for premiums send your letter in the same envelope or package with the lion heads. If more than 15 lion heads are sent, you can save postage by trimming down the margin. Ask your grocer for large illustrated premium list. Address all letters to the

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

THE MARRIAGE VOWS

The Ease with Which They Are Broken Is Deplored.

Timely Discourse of Dr. Talmage on the Marital Relations—Uniform Divorce Laws Are Needed.

[Copyright, 1899, by Louis Klopsch.]
Washington, Sept. 17.

Dr. Talmage in this discourse discusses a question of national importance, which is confessedly as difficult as it is urgent. The text is Matthew 19:6: "What therefore God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

That there are hundreds and thousands of infelicitous homes in America no one will doubt. If there were only one skeleton in the closet, that might be locked up and abandoned, but in many a home there is a skeleton in the hallway and a skeleton in all the apartments. "Unhappily married" are two words descriptive of many a homestead. It needs no orthodox minister to prove to a badly mated pair that there is a hell. They are there now. Sometimes a grand and gracious woman will be thus incarcerated, and her life will be a crucifixion, as was the case with Mrs. Sigourney, the great poetess and the great soul. Sometimes a consecrated man will be united to a fury, as was John Wesley, or united to a vixen, as was John Milton. Sometimes, and generally, both parties are to blame, and Thomas Carlyle is an intolerable grumbler, and his wife has a pungent retort always ready, and Froude, the historian, pledged to tell the plain truth, has to pull aside the curtain from the lifelong squabble at Craigenputtock and 5 Cheyne row.

Some say that for the alleviation of all these domestic disorders of which we hear easy divorce is a good prescription; God sometimes authorizes divorce as certainly as he authorizes marriage. I have just as much regard for one lawfully divorced as I have for one lawfully married. But you know and I know that wholesale divorce is one of our national scourges. I am not surprised at this when I think of the influences which have been abroad militating against the marriage relation. For many years the platforms of the country rang with talk about a free love millennium. There were meetings of this kind held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn; Cooper institute, New York; Tremont temple, Boston, and all over the land. Some of the women who were most prominent in that movement have since been distinguished for great promiscuosity of affection. Popular themes for such occasions were the tyranny of man, the oppression of the marriage relation, women's rights and the affinities. Prominent speakers were women with short curls and short dress and very long tongue, everlastingly at war with God because they were created women, while on the platform sat meek men with soft accent and cowed demeanor, apologetic for masculinity and holding the parasols while the termagant orators went on preaching the gospel of free love. That campaign of about 20 years set more devils into the marriage relation than will be exorcised in the next 50. Men and women went home from such meetings so permanently confused as to who were their wives and husbands that they never got out of the perplexity, and the criminal and the civil courts tried to disentangle the fliad of woes, and this one got alimony, and that one got a limited divorce, and this mother kept the children on condition that the father could sometimes come and look at them, and these went into poorhouses, and those went into an insane asylum, and those went into dissolute public life, and all went to destruction. The mightiest war ever made against the marriage institution was that free love campaign, sometimes under one name and sometimes under another.

Another influence that has warred upon the marriage relation has been polygamy in Utah. That is a stereotyped caricature of the marriage relation and has poisoned the whole land. You might as well think that you can have an arm in a state of mortification and yet the whole body not be sickened as to have any territories or states polygamized and yet the body of the nation not feel the putrefaction. Hear it, good men and women of America, that so long ago as 1862 a law was passed by congress forbidding polygamy in the territories and in all the places where they had jurisdiction. Thirty-seven years have passed along and nine administrations, yet not until the passage of the Edmunds law in 1882 was any active policy of polygamic suppression adopted. Armed with all the power of government and having an army at their disposal, the first brick had not till then been knocked from that fortress of libertinism. Every new president in his inaugural tickled that monster with the straw of condemnation, and every congress stultified itself in proposing some plan that would not work. Polygamy stood in Utah and in other of the territories more intrenched, more brazen, more puissant, more braggart and more infernal than at any time in its history. James Buchanan, a much abused man of his day, did more for the extirpation of this villainy than all the subsequent administrations dared to do up to 1882. Mr. Buchanan sent out an army, and, although it was hailed in its work, still he accomplished more than the subsequent administrations, which did nothing but talk, talk, talk. Even at this late day and with the Edmunds act in force the evil has not been wholly extirpated. Polygamy in Utah, though outlawed, is still practiced in secret. It has warred against the marriage relation throughout the land. It is impossible to have such an awful sewer of iniquity sending up its miasma, which is wafted by the winds north, south, east and west without the whole land being affected by it.

Another influence that has warred against the marriage relation in this country has been a pustulous literature, with its millions of sheets every week choked with stories of domestic wrongs and infidelities and massacres and outrages, until it is a wonder to me that there are any decencies or any common sense left on the subject of marriage. One-half of the news stands of our great cities reek with the filth.

"Now," says some, "we admit all these evils, and the only way to clear them out or to correct them is by easy divorce." Well, before we yield to that cry let us find out how easy it is now. I have looked over the laws of all the states, and I find that, while in some states it is easier than in others, in every state it is easy. The state of Illinois, through its legislature, recites a long list of proper causes for divorce, and then closes up by giving to the courts the right to make a decree of divorce in any case where they deem it expedient. After that you are not surprised at the announcement that in one county of the state of Illinois in one year there were 833 divorces. If you want to know how easy it is, you have only to look over the records of the states—in Massachusetts, 600 divorces in one year; in Maine, 478 in one year; in Connecticut, 401 divorces in one year; in the city of San Francisco, 333 divorces in one year; in New England in one year, 2,113 divorces, and in 20 years in New England, 20,000. Is that not easy enough? If the same ratio continues, the ratio of multiplied divorce and multiplied causes of divorce, we are not far from the time when our courts will have to set apart whole days for applications, and all you will have to prove against a man will be that he left his slippers in the middle of the floor, and all you will have to prove against a woman will be that her husband's overcoat was buttonless. Causes of divorce doubled in a few years, doubled in France, doubled in England and doubled in the United States. To show how very easy it is, I have to tell you that in Western Reserve, O., the proportion of divorces to marriages celebrated was in one year one to eleven; in Rhode Island, one to thirteen; in Vermont, one to fourteen. Is not that easy enough?

I want you to notice that frequency of divorce always goes along with the dissolateness of society. Rome for 500 years had not one case of divorce. Those were her days of glory and virtue. Then the reign of divorce began, and divorce became epidemic. If you want to know how rapidly the empire went down, ask Gibbon. Do you know how the reign of terror was introduced in France? By 20,000 cases of divorce in one year in Paris. What we want in this country and in all lands is that divorce be made more and more difficult. Then people before they enter that relation will be persuaded that there will probably be no escape from it except through the door of the sepulcher. Then they will pause on the verge of that relation until they are fully satisfied that it is best, and that it is right, and that it is happiest, then we shall have no more marriages in fun, then men and women will not enter the relation with the idea it is only a trial trip, and if they do not like it they can get out at the first landing, then this whole question will be taken out of the frivolous into the tremendous, and there will be no more joking about the blossoms in a bride's hair than about the cypress on a coffin.

What we want is that the congress of the United States move for the changing of the national constitution so that a law can be passed which shall be uniform all over the country and what shall be right in one state shall be right in all the states, and what is wrong in one state will be wrong in all the states. How is it now? If a party in the marriage relation gets dissatisfied, it is only necessary to move to another state to achieve liberation from the domestic tie, and divorce is effected so easily that the first one party knows of it is by seeing it in the newspaper that Rev. Dr. Somebody a few days or weeks afterward introduced into a new marriage relation a member of the household who went off on a pleasure excursion to Newport or on a business excursion to Chicago. Married at a bride's house; no cards. There are states of the union which practically put a premium upon the disintegration of the marriage relation, while there are other states, like the state of New York, which has the preeminent idiocy of making marriage lawful at 12 and 14 years of age.

The congress of the United States needs to move for a change of the national constitution and then to appoint a committee—not made up of single gentlemen, but of men of families, and their families in Washington—who shall prepare a good, honest, righteous, comprehensive, uniform law that will control everything from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate. That will put an end to brokerages in marriage. That will send divorce lawyers into a decent business. That will set people agitated for many years on the question of how they shall get away from each other to planning how they can adjust themselves to the more or less unfavorable circumstances.

More difficult divorce will put an extinct to a great extent upon marriage as a financial speculation. There are men who go into the relation just as they go into Wall street to purchase shares. The female to be invited into the partnership of wedlock is utterly unattractive and in disposition a suppressed Vesuvius. Everybody knows it, but this masculine candidate for matrimonial orders, through the commercial agency or through the county records finds out how much estate is to be inherited, and he calculates it. He thinks out how long it will be before the old man will die, and whether he can stand the refractory temper until he does die, and then he enters the relation, for he says: "If I cannot stand it, then through the divorce law I will back out. That process is going on all the time, and men enter the relation without any moral principle, without any affection, and it is as much a matter of stock speculation as anything that was transacted yesterday in Union Pacific, Wabash and Delaware and Lackawanna. Now, suppose a man understand, as he ought to understand, that if he goes into that relation there is no possibility of his getting out, or no probability. He would be more slow to put his neck in the yoke. He should say to himself: "Rather than a Caribbean whirlwind with a whole fleet of shipping in its arms, give me a zephyr off fields of sunshine and gardens of peace."

Rigorous divorce law will also hinder women from the fatal mistake of marrying men to reform them. If a young man, by 25 years of age or 30 years of age, have the habit of strong drink fixed on him, he is as certainly bound for a drunkard's grave as that a train starting out from the Grand Central depot at eight o'clock to-morrow morning is bound for Albany. The train may not reach Albany, for it may be thrown from the track. The young man may not reach a drunkard's grave, for something may throw him off the iron track of evil habit. But the probability is that the train that starts to-morrow morning at eight o'clock for Albany will get there, and the probability is that the young man who has the habit of strong drink fixed on him before 25 or 30 years of age will arrive at a drunkard's grave. She knows he drinks, although he tries to hide it by chewing cloves. Everybody knows he drinks. Parents warn; neighbors and friends warn. She will marry him; she will reform him. If she is unsuccessful in the experiment, why, then, the divorce law will emancipate her, because habitual drunkenness is a cause for divorce in Indiana, Kentucky, Florida, Connecticut and nearly all the states. So the poor thing goes to the altar of sacrifice. If you will show me the poverty struck streets in any city, I will show you the homes of the women who married men to reform them. In one case out of ten thousand it may be a successful experiment. I never saw the successful experiment. But have a rigorous divorce law, and that woman will say: "If I am affianced to that man, it is for life, and if now, in the ardor of his young love and I the prize to be won, he will not give up his cups, when he has won the prize surely he will not give up his cups." "No, sir; you are already married to the club, and you are married to that evil habit, and so you are married twice, and you are a bigamist. Go!"

A rigorous divorce law will also do much to hinder hasty and inconsiderate marriages. Under the impression that one can be easily released, people enter the relation without inquiry and without reflection. Romance and impulse rule the day. Perhaps the only ground for the marriage compact is that she likes his looks, and he admires the graceful way she passes around the ice cream at the picnic! It is all they know about each other. It is all the preparation for life. A man not able to pay his own board bill, with not a dollar in his possession, will stand at the altar and take the loving hand and say: "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." A woman that could not make a loaf of bread to save her life will swear to love and keep him in sickness and in health. A Christian will marry an atheist, and that always makes conjoined wretchedness; for if a man does not believe there is a God he is neither to be trusted with a dollar nor with your lifelong happiness. Having read much about love in a cottage, people brought up in case will go and starve in a hovel. Runaway matches and elopements, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand of which mean death and hell, multiplying on all hands. You see them in every day's newspapers.

Our ministers in some regions have no defense such as they have in other regions where the banns must be previously published and an officer of the law must give a certificate that all is right, so clergymen are left defenseless and unite those who ought never to be united. Perhaps they are too young, or perhaps they are standing already in some domestic compact. By the wreck of 10,000 homes, by the holocaust of 10,000 sacrifices men and women, by the hearthstone of the family, which is the corner stone of the state, and in the name of that God who hath set up the family institution and who hath made the breaking of the marital oath the most appalling of all perjuries, I implore the congress of the United States to make some righteous, uniform law for all the states and from ocean to ocean on this subject of marriage and divorce.

Let me say to all young people, before you give your heart and hand in holy alliance, use all caution. Inquire outside as to habits, explore the disposition, scrutinize the taste, question the ancestry and find out the ambitions. Do not take the heroes and the heroines of cheap novels for a model. Do not put your lifetime happiness in the keeping of a man who has a reputation for being a little loose in morals or in the keeping of a woman who dresses immodestly. Remember that, while good looks are a kindly gift of God, wrinkles or accident may despoil them. Remember that Byron was no more celebrated for his beauty than for his depravity. Remember that Absalom's hair was not more splendid than his habits were despicable. Hear it! Hear it! The only foundation for happy marriage that ever has been or ever will be is good character.

Ask the counsel of father and mother in this most important step of your life. They are good advisers. They are the best friends you ever had. They made more sacrifices for you than anyone else ever did, and they will do more to-day for your happiness than any other people. Ask them, and, above all, ask God. I used to smile at John Brown, of Haddington, because, when he was about to offer his hand and heart in marriage to one who became his lifelong companion, he opened the conversation by saying: "Let us pray." But I have seen so many shipwrecks on the sea of matrimony I have made up my mind that John Brown, of Haddington, was right. A union formed in prayer will be a happy union, though sickness pale the cheek and poverty empty the bread tray and death open the small graves and all the path of life be strewn with thorns, from the marriage altar with its wedding march and orange blossoms clear on down to the last farewell at that gate where Isaac and Rebecca, Abraham and Sarah, Adam and Eve, parted. And let me say to you who are in this relation, if you make one man or woman happy you have not lived in vain. Christ says that what He is to the church you ought to be to each other, and if sometimes, through the difference of opinion or difference of disposition, you make up your mind that your marriage was a mistake patiently bear and forbear, remembering that there is a glory in the patient endurance of a sad yoke. Life at the longest is short, and for those who have been badly mated in this world death will give quick and final bill of divorcement written in letters of green grass on quiet graves. And perhaps, my brother, my sister, perhaps you may appreciate each other better in Heaven than you have appreciated each other on earth.

In the "Farm Ballads" our American poet puts into the lips of a repentant husband, after a life of married perturbation, these suggestive words:

And when she dies I wish that she would be laid by me,
And, lying together in silence, perhaps we will agree,
And if ever we meet in Heaven I would not think it queer
If we love each other better because we quarreled here.

And let me say to those of you who are in happy married union, avoid first quarrels; have no unexplained correspondence with former admirers; cultivate no suspicions; in a moment of bad temper do not rush out and tell the neighbors; do not let any of those gadabouts of society unload in your house their baggage of gab and tittle-tattle; do not make it an invariable rule to stand on your rights; learn how to apologize; do not be so proud or so stubborn or so devilish that you will not make up. Remember that the worst domestic misfortunes and most scandalous divorce cases started from little infelicities. The whole piled up train of ten rail cars telescoped and smashed at the foot of an embankment 100 feet down came to that catastrophe by getting two or three inches off the track. Some of the greatest domestic misfortunes and the widest resounding divorce cases have started from little misunderstandings that were allowed to go on and go on until home and respectability and religion and immortal soul went down in the crash.

Fellow citizens as well as fellow Christians, let us have a divine rage against anything that wars on the marriage state. Blessed institution! Instead of two arms to fight the battle of life, four; instead of two eyes to scrutinize the path of life, four; instead of two shoulders to lift the burden of life, four; twice the energy, twice the courage, twice the holy ambition, twice the probability of worldly success, twice the prospect of Heaven. Into that matrimonial bower God fetches two souls. Outside the bower, room for all contentions, and all bickerings, and all controversies, but inside that bower there is room for only one guest—the angel of love. Let that angel stand at the floral doorway of this Eblenic bower with drawn sword to hew down the worst foe of that bower—easy divorce. And for every paradise lost may there be a paradise regained. And after we quit our home here may we have a brighter home in Heaven, at the windows of which, this moment, are familiar faces watching for our arrival and wondering why so long we tarry.

MONEY SPENT FOR DRINK.

Striking Way of Illustrating the $900,000,000 Worse Than Thrown Away in This Country.

The drink bill of the United States in one year is $900,000,000, so says the official statement.

Think of that, $900,000,000!

Not the dollars and cents of the wealthy classes alone, but of the workingmen, many of whom are, and have been for months, out of employment. It is enough money to have kept all the idle factories running; enough to supply all the destitute men, women and children with the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. It is more than is paid for bread, shoes and stockings, public schools, sugar and molasses, clergymen's salaries, home and foreign missions combined.

If you should lay these standard silver dollars on the ground, edge down, you would have three rows reaching from Buffalo to Chicago; or, if piled one above another, they would make a column which would reach 1,600 miles into the air; more than 250 times higher than the highest mountain peak in the world.

Imagine this glittering pile of silver, as it towers into the air, the topmost dollar of which is far beyond the vision of the naked eye, and what a monument it is!

Beautiful, were it raised to commemorate deeds of charity and love; most worthy and inspiring if it spoke of battles for the right. But its story is a far different one.

It stands a monument to ruined hopes, darkened homes, wasted lives and blighted ambitions. It represents more bitter tears and sad hearts than all the marble monuments in the "silent cities" of our land.

This is what it costs in dollars and cents to furnish the United States with liquor for one year.

What a waste of life, what a squandering of manhood and womanhood, too, these figures represent. Imagine such an army, and what an endless procession it would make were it to pass your door. It is said it requires 2,000,000 boys from each generation to keep the saloons running, or one boy from every five families; 30 boys from every little settlement of 150 families.

Think of it! No one can tell with any certainty which five or which 30 it will be that will help swell the 2,000,000; but find in any community five boys who smoke and swear, who are lacking in moral courage and true manhood, and they are the ones who will have a better start in the wrong direction than the others.

"Two millions! Now may Heaven
Be merciful to me,
That never in that company
My own dear boy I see.

"My boy! so brave and loving,
With eyes so clear and true,
Can these accursed pitfalls
Be set for such as you?"

—Colfax (Ia.) Tribune.

Character.

Without character culture is whitewash and gold is corruption. Character is the only solid basis for racial development. Races possess characters, just as individuals.—Rev. H. H. Proctor.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

SAD SIGHTS.

Havoc the Liquor Habit Wrought in One Family—A Woman's Very Touching Confession.

She came where we were holding our street meeting, sobbing and moaning as if some great sorrow had overtaken her; and, indeed, we were sure there had been when we looked at her red, bloated face, although her apparel denoted a sufficiency, at least, for all the necessaries of life. Her little daughter, a beautiful child, was with her, and with tears plead with her mother to go home, but she was searching for her husband, who had stolen her son's wheel, and would not heed.

"Does your husband drink, too?" we asked. "Yes, he's even worse than I am. My son gave me eight dollars and told me to get myself some good clothes, and he bought himself a new wheel, but now his father has taken it, and I'm sure he will sell it and get drunk."

Even in her drunkenness her natural shrewdness and wit were plainly discernible, for when she said: "I have three boys and this little girl; my oldest son is just home from the war," her quick wit fathomed our thoughts, for she added with much vehemance: "Me and the old man's both bad, but I've raised my children up right. You couldn't hire one of them to take a drop, and they're good to work, too." Then, as she saw how thankful we felt for this bit of information, she said in a more gentle tone: "Come to see me. Perhaps I'll be better if I had some one to help me." "Ah," we said, "that

SHE CAME TO WHERE WE WERE HOLDING OUR STREET MEETING.

is just it, dear sister; you do need Jesus to help you, and He will if you will but give Him your heart."

We spoke to a passing policeman and inquired whether anything could be done about the wheel. At last he advised the woman what to do and sent her home with her sad-faced little girl, and we went into the mission meeting.

At another time we had just reached the side entrance to one of the saloons we pass on our way to the mission, when a young man about 20 years of age came rushing out and at almost the same instant another came around the corner from the front entrance covered with blood. We stepped aside for this horrible spectacle to pass and seeming to get out of the way none too soon, for in a moment he had overtaken the one who came out of the side door of the saloon, and who, is seemed, had "knifed" him. He knocked him down, and over they rolled until both were so covered with blood one could not look at them without a shudder. After that glance at the horrible sight we could not get it out of our minds, and, in fact, we seem to see it still, until we feel faint and sick at heart.

"Only a drunken fight between two boys," was the comment of the crowd of bystanders, but they needed (?) a schooner of beer to forget the scene, so they marched back into the saloon again.

Such a sickening feeling took possession of us that for a few moments it seemed as if we would fall on the street, and we felt if we "held in a crucible, white hot, the most scalding, corroding and consummate curse of God," we would pour it out upon the liquor traffic until it was utterly obliterated. True, public virtue was for sale, and the saloon keeper bought and paid for it in hard cash, bloody dimes wrung from the hands of folly, poverty and toil—the bread money of the suffering wives and hungry children—the price of every happiness of home and loved ones; yea, the price of souls, and surely while they own it they will use and profit by the usufruct. As you value your own soul, as well as the souls of others, work against rum. The Olive Branch.

TEMPERANCE TIDINGS.

Drink, the only terrible enemy England has to fear.—Prince Leopold.

One glass of beer does not make a drunkard, but it starts the making.

By their fruits ye shall know them—apply this to the saloon.—Ram's Horn.

Not one drop of intoxicating liquor is allowed to be sold at any of the military camps of Canada.

A close study of the question reveals the fact that, as a beverage, strong drink is a mistake from every point of view.—Christian Work.

An official of the prison of Sainte Pelagie, France, states that of 2,950 under sentence in the prisons of the department of the Seine, no less than 2,121 were drunkards.

The bishop of Tugwell, of Western Equatorial Africa, sends to the London Times a very strongly worded protest against the policy of permitting unchecked importation of spirits into West Africa. He gives figures showing that the quantity imported has nearly doubled during the year, the figures for January, 1899, being 62,752 gallons, as against 29,387 gallons for January, 1898. In every class it is considered necessary now to provide spirits for visitors, and on all occasions; nor is it only the natives. The European death rate is to an extent of 75 per cent. due to drunkenness.

FRUIT AS AN ANTIDOTE.

English Temperance Journal Says It Will Destroy the Cravings for Alcoholic Drinks.

A writer in a European temperance journal calls attention to the value of fruit as an antidote to the craving for liquor. He says: "In Germany, a nation greatly in advance of other countries in matters relating to hygiene, alcoholic disease has been successfully coped with by the adoption of pure diet and natural curative agencies. I have said that the use of fresh fruit is an antidote for the drink crave, and this is true. I have met men who have told me that fruit has often taken away the craving for drink. It may be asked, how can fruit and pure diet do all this? The explanation is simple. Fruit may be called nature's medicine. Every apple, every orange, every plum and every grape is a bottle of medicine. An orange is three parts water—distilled in nature's laboratory—but this water is rich in peculiar fruit acids medicinally balanced, which are specially cooling to the thirst of the drunkard, and soothing to the diseased state of his stomach. An apple or an orange eaten when the desire for liquor arises would generally take away that desire, and every victory would make less strong each recurring temptation. The function of fresh fruits and succulent vegetables is not so much to provide solid nourishment as to supply the needful acids and salines for the purification of the blood. Once get the blood pure, every time its pure nutrient stream bathes the several tissues of the body, it will bring away some impurity, and leave behind an atom of healthy tissue, until in time the drunkard shall stand up purified in his right mind."

ERROR DIES HARD.

Liquor Men's Frantic Effort to Get Comfort Out of Prof. Atwater's Reported Discovery.

Error dies hard and slowly, and a frantic crowd of mourners stand round watching for some signs of returning life.

Prof. Atwater's reported discovery, that small doses of alcohol are not inurious, thrills with joy the hearts of the mourners, who eagerly give it the widest publicity possible!

Years ago, Dr. Richardson, of London, announced as the result of a long series of exact experiments that alcohol, in both large and small doses, was a depressant and anaesthetic. This was received in silence, and from that time to the present a large number of scientific investigators have confirmed and added to these statements a great variety of facts, from laboratory researches and clinical experiences, gathered from all over the world. Yet there is rarely any mention made of it in the public press. A belated physician has recently discovered that there is no such disease as inebriety, that it is only a habit always under the control of the will. The press gives the widest publicity to this statement, which is echoed with joy and satisfaction by many persons. The experiments and studies of a quarter of a century are put aside as unworthy compared with this statement.

This error dies hard, and the mourners go about the streets in tearful expectation that their favorite theories will yet live and not die and be forgotten.—Journal of Inebriety.

Have Done Lots of Good.

The Church Temperance society, of which Mr. Robert Graham, of New York, is the general secretary and leading spirit, has accomplished a large amount of positive good through the institution of coffee wagons, ice water fountains and other counteracting agencies. It has five or six coffee wagons stationed in various parts of the metropolis, open throughout the 24 hours, and all of them do a large and profitable business. The profits of the wagons are turned into a fund for establishing new ice water fountains and other good work. This branch of the society's service is under the immediate charge of a daughter of Mr. Graham, and has been a conspicuous and gratifying success almost from the beginning.

Tendency of Our Choices.

The full effect of our choices no one can estimate or foresee—but only a fool can mistake their tendency.—Congregationalist.

Work First.

God makes us heirs of glory, and then first asks us to be sharers of His work.—Congregationalist.

Emperor Menelek, of Abssinia, has a private telephone line connecting his palace with the offices of his ministers.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1899.

1898 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Things can get no worse. Since the war everything has a tendency to going up. A great many goods are low, and they can not go any lower, such as Teas, Coffees and Sugar.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound---This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. This quite a saving to our customer and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
Bonito in Packages, 10c lb.
Leveringe in packages, 12c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 26c lb. roasted, 31c lb
Green Rio, Very Best, 10c lb.
Good Rio, Green, 8c lb.
Old Government Java, 25c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.

Sugars Down 1-2c Per Pound.

Extra Yellow C, 4½c
Coffee A, 5c
Fine Granulated 5¼c
Cut Loaf, 5½c
Best Powdered, 6c.

Teas.

The Tea market in all grades has been advanced 10c lb. on account of the War tax, fortunately we had a large supply before the advance came and continue to sell to our customers at old prices.

Our motto in dealing in Teas like other goods, is to buy large quantities from importers and sell direct to customers, thereby saving the jobber's profit of 10c to 20c lb. This is the success of our Tea trade. Quick sales and small profits.

Young Hyson, good, 30c
Young Hyson, extra good, 40c
Very best Young Hyson, 50c
Japan Tea, 40c, and best, 50c lb
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb.; best 50c lb
Imperial best, 50c
Best English Breakfast, 50c lb
Best Oolong Tea, 50c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California.

Tomatoes and Corn had a very large crop last year, and the prices are very low.

Tomatoes, 8c
Corn, 7c
Egyptian Brand Corn, 10c
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches 9c
Early June Peas, 9c
Baltimore Table Peaches, 15c
California Green Gages, 14c
California Egg Plums, 14c
California Apricots, 16c
California Peaches, 18c
California White Cherries 18c.

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 9c
California Raisins, extra, 7c
California Apricots 20c
California Prunes, 6c, and 10c
California Peaches, 14c
Evaported Apples, 11c
Domestic Apples, 8c
Pitted Cherries, 14c
No. 1 Raspberries, 15c
Best Blackberries, 8c
Zantee Currants 7c

Fish.

Family White Fish, ½ bbl., $1.60
Fancy White fish, kit, 50c
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.00
Mackerel, kit, $1.25
Labrador Herring, 20 each
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.10
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.10
Holland Herring, keg, 80c
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Summer Cured Cod Fish, brick, 7c

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 30c
Golden Drips, per gallon, 25c
NewOrleans Molasses, gal., 15c
Best New Orleans, gal., 35c
No. 1 Sorghum, gal., 35c.

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon
Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon
Linseed Oil, boiled, 56c gallon
Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon
Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure Stick, per lb, 9c
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb
This is the lowest candies have ever been sold at in the history of the trade.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 33c
Fine Cut, extra, 45c
Fine Cut, best, 75c
Villa Franca, 25c per box
Arcadia Cigars, 35c per box
Empire, $1.20 per box
Plug, Battle Ax, pound, 35c
Plug, Horse Shoe, pound 45c
Plug, J. T., best, pound 35c
Smoking Tobacco, pound 22c
Sweet Conqueror, pound 23c
Mail Pouch, per package, 9c

Wines and Liquors for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 50c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 50c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 50c gallon
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 50c
California Angelica, 50c gallon
California Muscatel, 50c gallon
Wines in bottles, 25c and 50c bottle
Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon
Whiskies, old, $1.40 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Matting, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window shades, good, 10c each
Window Shades, extra, 25c each
Window Shades, best, 30c each
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c
Best Carpet, home-made, per yard, 35c
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 35c
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 50c
Linoleum, good, 35c yard
Linoleum, best, $1.40 yard
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c yard
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c yard
Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard
Ingrain Carpets, best, 40c yard
Extra Supers, per yard 50c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades—we beat all others. You can save at least 20 per cent. on the dollar at the Fruit House.

White Fruit House.

THE WABASH CANAL.

Historical Sketch of a Once Noted Thoroughfare

[Lafayette Journal.]

The old Wabash and Erie canal is fast becoming a memory. Its course may yet be traced through nearly the entire length of Lafayette, but the bed is steadily filling, and the tow path is but a ridge past the homes of children who never heard of the old canal.

Yet there are men and women of Indiana to whom "the Wabash canal" is a wonderful reminiscence. The days of its building, the years of its use, the stories that cling about it and make it a part of the city—all these are vivid in the minds of the older citizens.

The present generation knows little about it. But down across the old map of Indiana, from the upper right right hand to the lower left hand corner, runs a broad red mark, more direct than rivers, more plain than railroads. It is the Wabash and Erie canal—though the later part of the name adopted for the prestige it might give, was dropped from common usage before the first mile of the road was done.

Get a map printed by the old canal commissioners—now dead and forgotten—and it will tell a story they hoped would come true. For they dragged their boats from the head waters of the Maumee to the source of the Wabash, and so went down to the Father of Waters, recording as they went the conviction that a portage would open a magnificent empire for the king of France. That was always their settled belief, and their constant recommendation to Frontenac and to advisers of Louis. Wherever they found a portage they recommended a canal. They planned for one at Chicago—and in the fullness of 200 years their dream was realized. They hoped to unite Lake Erie and the Ohio, by way of the Wabash river, and this was the first of their projected canals.

There is more than a tradition that Washington, himself a practical surveyor, knew of the need and feasibility of a canal from the head waters of the Maumee to the source of the Wabash. After the French surrendered the great northwest, the hope of the pioneers was hinged on a waterway across the portage. Indiana was admitted to the union in 1816, with its population chiefly in the southern sections of the state. The north was as fertile—and fully as unhealthy. It struggled against the wilderness and the ague, but it went forward, for the star of the empire held a northwest course.

Capt. James Riley, a civil engineer, came to the Little River portage in 1819 to secure data on which he might base a contract for surveying the public lands ceded to the government by the Miami Indians in the previous year. The dream of the French explorers won him. He told his superiors to construct a canal from the Wabash to the Maumee. The summit of the portage was 193 feet above Lake Erie, and "there was much water there." Fort Wayne had long before been established there by "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and was named in his honor. That town was made the initial point. Edward Tiffin, surveyor general of the government, approved the plan, and supported it at Washington. In 1823 congress passed a bill authorizing a survey and contemplating a canal to connect Lake Erie with the navigable waters of the Wabash. March 2, 1827, congress fixed approval on the Wabash and Erie canal scheme provided it were begun within five years. The right of way was to be ninety feet wide, and Indiana was to have, out of the abundance of government land, an area equal to one-half of five sections in width on either side of the canal. The alternate sections were reserved to the government. Part of the land so granted was in Ohio, and that state some years older than Indiana, made a "treaty" with her younger sister, built the canal from the state line to Lake Erie, and accepted the Ohio part of the grant in payment.

There was some opposition to the plan in southern Indiana, but Jesse L. Williams prevailed on the legislature to accept the terms offered by congress. In 1828 the legislature reluctantly appropriated $1,000 for the purchase of necessary instruments and tools for preliminary surveys. Conservatives thought the appropriation excessive. They lived to see it exceeded. Colonel James Shriver, the government engineer first to survey the route of the canal, died of malaria, as did William Moore, his successor. The work halted. Men from the Ohio river counties protested against staking the wealth and credit of the state. But in 1831 pioneer farmers had bought canal lands of the state till the treasury was enriched by $28,651. The domain seemed exhaustless. Its converting into cash would provide abundant resources. There were millions in it for the state, for contractors, for workmen—for everybody else. Opposition faded. The legislature authorized a loan of $200,000 to hasten canal building.

Work must be commenced by March 2, 1832, to make good the congressional grant, and on February 22, of that year, Washington's birthday was celebrated by the breaking of earth at Fort Wayne. Canal Commissioner Vigus snatched the honor of "turning the first spadeful of earth." July 4, 1843, the first packet, "Indiana," passed through the canal from Fort Wayne to Huntington, and Hugh McCulloch, later twice a secretary of the national treasury, delivered an oration. It was a notable event.

The virus of internal improvement had "taken" in Indiana. Settlers were filling the new north of the state. Immigrants thronged into the Wabash valley. New towns dotted the canal route. Thousands of men, employed at good wages, provided a market for all produce. Farmers were dictators, and when they could not get land to suit them from the canal tract, they went into adjoining counties. Conservatism was thrown to the winds and in 1836 the state borrowed $12,000,000 and embarked on a scheme of internal improvement that reads today like a page from Aladdin.

Thousands of men with teams were working on the upper sections of the Wabash canal. Five times as many might have secured employment on the line, but they could not be found. Fifty miles of the canal was in operation and in 1838 $1,398.37 was received in tolls. From October 1, 1839, to November 1, 1840, the state earned $14,561.11 from tolls and carrying of mails. Thousands of acres of canal lands had been sold. Prophets of optimism pointed to a realization of their dreams. Any scheme could command credence. Any promoter could achieve fortune. It was the riot of flat.

In 1843 the canal was completed to the navigable waters of the Wabash, to a point below Terre Haute, and then was diverted south to the banks of the White river, beside which it ran till it reached the Ohio at Jeffersonville. But it is the upper portion, the original plan of French explorer and American pioneer, toward which this study is directed. Fort Wayne celebrated the opening of that section in 1843. A cannon captured from the British by Commodore Perry thirty years before boomed a Fourth of July greeting. General Lewis Cass, then one of the great national figures, credited with inaugurating the older Erie canal enterprise in New York state, came to the "summit," that old portage of the Frenchmen, that site of "Mad Anthony's" fort, and delivered an oration. He came from Toledo in a canal boat and was received at the wharf by the entire population. A local poet had written some grandiloquent lines and it was part of the ceremony that these verses should be read to the statesman as he disembarked. The gang plank was not securely stayed, and while General Cass stood majestic between boat and shore, listening to phrases he could not understand, the plank slipped and down went the thrittiest of trimmers. He came up moist but fervid and won Indiana to his presidential plans.

Here was the heyday of artificial prosperity. Regular craft carrying passengers, mail and freight, ran between Toledo and Lafayette. Eleven new boats were added by an opposition line in 1844, one of them being supplied with a steam propeller. For two years nothing checked the surface current of good fortune. Lands were selling, towns were building, the canal was earning money, and the wilderness was budding to a marvelous bloom.

Taken in retrospect, there is a profusion of incidents. Joseph E. McDonald, late a United States senator, was a lineman on the canal. Scores of other men who achieved in time office at Washington or celebrity at home, were employed here. In the main Irish immigrants were employed for common labor. Some were from county Cork, and others from the north of Ireland, and they had brought their age-old feud with them. The two factions fought whenever they met, and the savage brutality of their conflicts shocked even the Miami and Pottowatamie Indians. Contractors kept the factions as far as possible from each other, but the fights only gained in severity what they lost in frequency. Throughout 1835 murders were by no means uncommon. Arson was of almost nightly occurrence. Assaults and the driving away of cattle lost the quality of "news." At last that day when Fort Wayne was celebrating the opening of the canal, hostile leaders of the rival Irish faction agreed to meet in pitched battle near LaGro and there "fight it out." David Burr, in charge of that division, tells us that there were more than 600 Irishmen in each band, that they were sober, that they advanced in good order and that the Cork men selected an excellent position. Burr parleyed with them till he could summon militia companies from Fort Wayne and Huntington; for "training days" had fixed the status of the citizen soldiery, even in the west. The Irish hesitated, and their chance for a beautiful fight was lost. Justices of the peace and a strong constabulary succeeded to the doubtful arbitration of force, and a substantial peace succeeded.

In earlier days the Wabash valley had not been unhealthful. Men of three races threaded its wilds and emerged untouched by diseases. But the rent earth liberated a malarial pestilence, and this old canal is one long graveyard where scarcely a victim's resting place is marked. Whiskey was the one specific, and every gang of workmen boasted a "jigger boss," whose duty it was to carry a large tin pail of whiskey along the line, and issue a small drink, or "jigger" whenever it seemed needed. His judgment was the only limit or guide. I found a former "jigger boss" at Delphi the other day. He is grown old now, and owns broad acres—as he should.

"Why those workmen must have been drunk all the time," said I.

"You wouldn't expect them to work on the canal if they were sober would you?" replied the "jigger boss."

Sports were rough. Wrestling and horse racing were the chief pastimes. The straightway course in Wabash county, just west of LaGro, has been made historic by the fortunes lost on races. That in Tippecanoe county was as notable.

Farmers brought their wheat 100 miles to the miller and dealers on the canal. Elevators rose and factories multiplied. Mills secured power from the water stored to feed the canal, and cargoes of flour moved eastward continually. Merchants went by packet to the eastern cities for their goods, and wondered how their fathers had been content with the lumbering coach. Fort Wayne, Huntington, Wabash, Peru, Logansport, Delphi, Pittsburg and Lafayette attained a substantial commercial importance. They became the leading cities of the state and have never departed that position. They were distributing points for a reign of wonderful wealth, the market towns for a constantly increasing army of farmers.

And so ten years went by—ten years of blind, unreasonable, unfounded prosperity. Then came settling day. The state could not pay interest on its internal improvement debt. Creditors were clamoring. Engineers in charge on construction unable to secure legitimate funds had, ever since 1843, been issuing interest bearing notes in payment for work and material. This paper was declared receivable for canal lands and state dues, and had come into general circulation as the currency of the day. It increased in disfavor until 1846. In that year Ohio owed $500 on her contract to build the eastern terminal of the canal, and could not pay the money. Indiana was out of funds, and her available resources were exhausted. Engineers' notes were called "Red Dog," and they would not "go." Creditors of the state demanded an instant accounting in 1847. It could not be made. The best Indiana could do was to turn over the canal in the hope that it might extinguish half the debt, and issue new bonds for the balance—interest included. The canal did not earn enough to discharge its half of the obligation, and many a political and financial fortune since 1847 has been made, and many another has been marred by the handling of what came to be known as "the canal question." Lawyers became rich, capitalists shifted from affluence to poverty and back again, depending upon the ability of their counsel to juggle with securities, legislatures and courts; but in the end that compromise of 1847 has not been seriously disturbed. The ghost did finally down, but not until 1876, when the canal was sold under decree of the federal court, and Indiana was finally relieved of a burden—the bitter part of a lesson in financial management which individuals, communities and nations usually have to learn.

And yet it was not all improvidence. From 1835 to 1845 the canal prospered. There seemed no limit to its earning capacity and there were no bounds to the volume of business that must in time be handled. But just here came the dawn of another era. Fearfully as the future had been discounted, Indiana would have met every obligation—would have waxed very fat—if the railroads would have tarried another decade. But it came, and it destroyed the canal. On the deck of the packet had stood a man who blew gaily upon a horn as the boat approached a town; and all the people gathered at the wharf. But the echo of his blowing was the steam engine's whistle. In 1854 not a regular packet was left running on the eastern sections, and by 1860 the passenger business of the Wabash canal had ceased forever.

After that the change was rapid. Viaducts, dams and locks fell into decay. Retaining walls were levelled. Squatters built fences across the course. Builders purloined timbers and foundation stones, and the general tread of time smoothed down the sharp angles of construction, rounded the tow path into a ridge, rendered shallow the gravelly, mossy channel and spread wild, white violets all over the right-of-way.

The city of Logansport dedicated a portion of Fifth street to the canal, and down that thoroughfare much traffic floated. Three decades later, when the canal had seemed abandoned, the city resumed possession of the street, and perfected title after a costly litigation with owners who had at no time sought to check the decay of their prosperity. It was an incident of many. The men who bought the canal at judicial sale hoped the investment would pay sometime. Nine miles of the property was sold to the Nickle Plate railroad company. Here and there throughout the length of the canal title has passed to other hands; but as a rule the whole property and possibility of the Wabash canal is held by one group of financiers.

Lockport, once prosperous, is erased. The mighty mill, at one time the pride of the packet men, alone remains a monument to the vanished past. Its walls are shattered, its doors and windows are battered up, its wheels are still; and within it the "burrs" and the "bolters" and the "carriers" rest in a silence that will not be broken. Pittsburg, once so busy that its grist mills run night and day, and its woolen mill was crowded, and its saw mills and warehouses and lime kilns were taxed to the utmost—Pittsburg is not even a whistling station on the Wabash railroad that robbed it of its greatness.

The Wabash canal was completed in 1843. It was 213 miles long, and cost $20,000,000. It gave employment to 100,000 men, and catching that tide of immigration which flowed westward in the early half of the century, diffused it through the wide northwest. It attracted both capital and labor—not alone from the seaboard states, but from foreign countries. And it became the nucleus of a permanent and tremendous improvement.

It was built in eleven years. Less than ten years after its completion disintegration begun. Thirty years after that anniversary of Washington's birth when Commissioner Vigus so dramatically "turned the first spadeful of earth," the canal was abandoned. But its mission was more than the handling of freight and passengers. Its building attracted from the east and projected into the west a tremendous population which fixed the status of a newer "Northwest Territory." More than any one other agency it developed that area Virginia ceded to the general government in 1784; and if its building helped temporarily to impoverish a state, its legacy of prosperity has helped to enrich a nation.

It is not surprising that the plan for a billion-dollar iron and steel trust failed. A billion dollars is a good deal of money. Counting one a second for eight hours a day it would take a man a year to count a million, and a thousand years to count a billion; or a thousand men, counting one a second for eight hours a day, could together count a billion in a year. One hundred silver dollars make a pile a foot high. A billion silver dollars would make a pile 2,000 miles high.

Two Facts About Arbuckles' Coffee

It has set the standard of quality for all competitors for the last thirty years. The strongest claim any competitor can make is that his coffee is "just as good as Arbuckles'."

THREE CONCLUSIONS

The best Coffee is Arbuckles'. The only Coffee to buy is Arbuckles'. The right thing is to insist on having Arbuckles'.

No. 72 A School Bag. 14 inches wide, 10 inches deep, made of handsome colored netting. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 74. Noiseless Spring Tape Measure. Sixty inches long, nickel-plated metal case, well-finished. It can be carried in the vest pocket. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2c. postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 76 Lady's Belt Buckle. Silver plated artistic design. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 8 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 78 An Album of Illustrated Natural History. Fifty colored pictures of Animals selected for their beauty and rarity. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 80 A Spring Balance Scale. Will weigh from one ounce to 24 pounds. Sent by express, charges prepaid by us, on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 200 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee. When ordering name your nearest Express Office as well as your Post Office.

No. 73. Scholars' Companion. A most useful article for school children. Highly polished wooden box with lock and key, containing lead pencil, pen holder, rule and rubber. Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 13 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 75. A Fifty Foot Measuring Tape. A very useful article in the household or on the farm. Brass case, nickel-plated, enclosed in a leather case. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 13 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 77. Telescope Drinking Cup. This article is prevented from falling apart by its unique construction. Nickel-plated and highly finished. Encloses in compact nickel cover no larger than an ordinary watch when telescoped, but when extended holds as much as a coffee cup. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 13 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 79. Pepper and Salt Holders. Made of German Silver without seam or joint except where tops screw on and off. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 12 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 81 Men's Suspenders. Elastic Web Suspenders, durable, neat, well mounted. Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 82 Barber Swing Strop. A double strop, one of leather and one of canvas, bound together. Length, 22 inches, width, two inches, trimmings nickel plated. Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 12 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 83 A Table Cover. Handsome cloth, variegated figured pattern with fringe, 32 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 25 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

Any one book of the following List will be sent post-paid on receipt of a 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from the wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 24. A ONE NIGHT MYSTERY, and two other great Detective stories, by Wilkie Collins.
No. 25. ADVENTURES OF A BASHFUL BACHELOR, by Clara Augusta. A racy humorous story.
No. 26. TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE. A Novel, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. Two most popular female writers of fiction of the age.
No. 27. THE CHRISTMAS COOK BOOK, by Mrs. Jessup Hatfield. This is one of the most comprehensive, common sense Cook Books ever published.
No. 28. OLD SECRETS AND NEW DISCOVERIES. This book tells of the easiest of the beaten tracks of knowledge, and will be found both entertaining and useful.
No. 29. THREE THOUSAND THINGS WORTH KNOWING, by E. Morris, author of "Morris's Universal Assistant." This book is an encyclopedia of highly useful information in condensed form.
No. 30. THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT, and other stories—by Rudyard Kipling.

No. 91 The First Prayer. A beautiful imported Picture 16x20 inches in size. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 92 The First Kiss A beautiful imported picture 16x20 inches in size. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 93 Two Is Company. The original was painted by Percy Moran. This reproduction in 11 printings is a grateful work of art. Size 16½x23½ inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 94. A Basket of Beauties. A magnificent picture of Roses by Paul de Longpre, the great painter of flowers. Who believe this to be one of the handsomest flower pictures ever offered to the public. Size 16½x24, inches in size. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 95 Three Beautiful Flower Pictures. Each measuring 9½x17 inches. The titles are "Summer Fragrance," "A Vase of Lilies," and "Fresh and Sweet." These three pictures all go together, and will be sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 5 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 96. Noah's Ark. A menagerie, consisting of 12 pairs of Animals—Elephants, Camels, Deer, Horses, Cattle, Donkeys, Goats, Lions, Bears, Tigers, Dogs and Cats. Each pair is coupled and stands alone. They are lithographed in many colors on heavy cardboard, cut out and embossed. Every feature of the Animals is distinctly shown. The elephants are 7 inches high and 10 inches long, and the other Animals are proportionately large. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 13 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 97. Eighty-one Gold Eyed Needles. Put up in a pretty morocco case, assorted sizes, and made by the best English manufacturers. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 20 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 98 Hair Pin Cabinet A metallic lithograph in colors, containing One Hundred Hair Pins, assorted sizes and styles, straight, crimped and invisible. The different styles are in separate compartments. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 99 A Pocket Mirror and Comb. Set in neat leather combination case, with white metal frame. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 7 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 100 Safety Pin Book Contains twenty-four nickel-plated Safety-Pins three sizes which enter the shields from either side, requiring no guiding when being secured or removed. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 8 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

This is a picture of the Signature on Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee Wrapper, which you are to cut out and send to us as a voucher.

No other part of the Coffee Wrapper will be accepted as a voucher, nor will this Picture be accepted as such.

Arbuckle Bros.

SOME OF OUR SIGNATURES ARE PRINTED ON RED BACKGROUND.

This represents one page of a List which is found in each pound package of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee, and with each package in which the List is found the purchaser has bought a definite part of some article to be selected by him or her from the List, subject only to the condition that the signature on the package is to be cut out and returned to Arbuckle Bros. as a voucher, in accordance with the directions printed in connection with each item illustrated and described in the List. This List will be kept good only till May 31, 1900. Another page of this List will appear in this paper shortly.

Address all communications to ARBUCKLE BROS., NOTION DEPT., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

All Women Praise Wine of Cardui.

From Mrs. M. A. Thompson, Kalamazoo, Mich.: I suffered from what was supposed to be tumor of the womb, but I have taken five bottles of Wine of Cardui and am almost cured.

From E. C. Jeter, M. D., Jenkinsville, S. C.: I can speak of the merits of Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught as I have seen some splendid results from them.

From A. M. Edwards, Cooper, Delta Co., Texas: My wife miscarried with her first child and went steadily down hill. I got Wine of Cardui and before she had taken the first bottle she could pick 250 lbs. of cotton a day.

From Mrs. L. J. Towler, Ontario, Va.: I am feeling better from taking Wine of Cardui than I have felt in eight weeks.

From Mrs. Mary Booker, Morris Chapel, Tenn.: I had Neuralgia of the Womb and would get cold and stiff from the knees down and would have to go to bed. Wine of Cardui benefitted me quickly and I am now perfectly well.

From W. B. Hasting, Hikmont, Ala.: One bottle of Wine of Cardui cured my wife sound and well. I advise every woman to get it and keep it in the house.

From Mrs. G. L. Nicholson, Elliott, Ark.: When I was a girl of 16 my menstrual sickness became suppressed and I had fallen off to a mere shadow. Wine of Cardui put me all right.

From Mrs. W. White, 27 Abercorn st., corner St. Julian, Savannah, Ga.: The doctors told my sister her womb trouble had gone on so long she could never have a baby, but since taking Wine of Cardui she has two fine children.

From Mrs. M. W. Randolph, Concordia, Kan.: Two of the best doctors in Grand Island, Neb., gave me up to die, but I got Wine of Cardui and it helped me from the first dose. I am now in better health than for many years.

From Mrs. G. T. Davis, Clinton, Mo.: We have given Wine of Cardui a fair test with our daughter and it has done her more good than anything we ever tried.

From Wm. R. Jagword, Benton Creek, Va.: My wife tried Wine of Cardui when she was hardly able to walk across the floor. She has used one bottle and is able to do all her own work.

From Mrs. August Gosse, Celecia, Iowa: I have been a great sufferer for three years from painful menstrual derangements, but after taking one bottle of Wine of Cardui I feel I am cured sound and well.

From Eunice Baker, Gaffney, S. C.: I had displacement of the womb and whites, and when I commenced taking Wine of Cardui was in a pitiful condition. Am now using my second bottle and my health is better in every respect.

From Geo. T. Nelson, Editor "Midland Editor," Harlington, Neb.: My wife was benefitted by Wine of Cardui to such an extent that we now have a little cherub in our home.

From Mrs. G. A. Faulkner, Halifax, Va.: I have been using Wine of Cardui and think it the greatest medicine on earth for painful menstruation.

From Mrs. N. C. Parker, Landesville, Ala.: I suffered from female troubles for nearly 20 years before I commenced to take Wine of Cardui. It has greatly helped me.

From Miss Lizzie Newell, Fort Mill, S. C.: I feel like a new person since I began using Wine of Cardui.

From Mrs. A. Gean, Natchitoches, La.: Wine of Cardui gave me great relief when suffering from displacement of the womb.

From Mrs. Amanda E. Truitt, 1023 Granview Road, Muscatine, Iowa: I suffered death nearly every month with my menstruation and would sometimes nearly go into spasms. Doctor said I had abscess of the ovary. Have taken four bottles of Wine of Cardui and am well.

From Lucretia Ludoe, Friar's Point, Coahoma Co., Miss.: I wrote you last spring for advice for a lady who had been married eight years, and the doctors said could never have a child. Since taking Wine of Cardui she has a fine healthy girl.

From Ella Lipscomb, Winchester, Tenn.: I have been sick about four mo. this with pain in my head, and other trouble. I saw a Birthday Almanac and decided to try Wine of Cardui. To my surprise it did great good from the start.

You Can Get Wine of Cardui at Any Drug Store and Take It in the Privacy of Your Own Home.